THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 134. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Execution of the Fenians—The Tortola Disaster—Official Account—The French Empire, Etc.

THE EXECUTION OF THE FENIANS.

Allen, Larkin, and Gould Hanged by Calcraft in Manchester—Scenes in the City—Last Moments of the Convicts.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Nov. 23.

The execution of the Fenians took place at 8 o'clock this morning, at the New Bailey Prison, Salford, in Manchester. The fog had become extremely dense, so as to make the recognition of Allen, Larkin, and Gould difficult to any but those who were near the scaffold.

If they made any attempt to address the crowd, it was not observable except by those close at hand.

The excitement was intense, but no effort was made to create a disturbance.

Calcraft was the executioner. Smith, of Dudley, was also in readiness to assist if necessary. Rumors were prevalent in the crowd that it was determined to shoot the executioner. Nothing to corroborate these reports transpired.

The prisoners were executed simultaneously. The scaffold was enclosed in black cloth, so as to conceal all but the head and shoulders of the persons standing upon the drop. The arrangements of the police were carried out admirably, and no disturbance of any kind was made. The police guarded the River Irwell. No boats were allowed to pass along or across the river.

Business in the city was suspended and traffic at a standstill.

The Procession to the Scaffold—Appearance of the Men.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 23—Evening.

When the hour fixed for the execution had arrived, suddenly the words of military command were heard, and a company of the Seventy-second Highlanders marched round the court house, and took up a position in line at the foot of the staircase. Simultaneously small detachments of the same regiment ascended to the platform, and crouched there with their loaded rifles slightly projecting over the prison wall. At almost the same moment the heads of a line of soldiers arose above the parapet of the railway viaduct.

A line of warders was formed in the jail court. The sentries on duty ceased their walk; the magistrates and reporters stood aside, and a dead silence prevailed for a few moments as a signal was given from the corner of the Round House. At three minutes past 8 o'clock the solemn voice of a priest repeating the Litany of the Roman Catholic Church was heard, and the head of the procession became visible through the thick fog, about thirty yards from the foot of the staircase. The Rev. C. Cantwell walked first, by the side of Allen. The convict was deadly pale; his eyes wandered alternately from the priest to the individuals standing round. He walked with a tolerably steady step, and uttered the response, "Lord, have mercy upon us," in a firm voice.

Next to him came Larkin, in whose appearance confinement and anxiety of mind had wrought a striking change. He walked with difficulty, and required the support of the warders as he mounted the staircase. He seemed to join mechanically in the responses, and as he approached the head of the stairs he gave one hasty glance at the black beams overhead, and seemed about to faint. Gould was the last, and he met his fate more firmly, joining in the responses with a steady voice.

About five minutes past 8 o'clock the door leading from the jail yard to the scaffold was opened, and the same instant almost every head in the crowd was uncovered.

Allen was the first to appear. He was deadly pale, and closely clasped a crucifix. Calcraft at once placed the white cap over his face and adjusted the rope. Meanwhile the convict continued engaged in prayer.

Then followed Gould, who walked with a firm step. On coming to the drop he shook hands with Allen and kissed his right cheek. He, too, was forthwith capped and placed in the noose.

Larkin was the last to mount the scaffold, which he did with firmness, and, indeed, with a smile upon his face, and, like the others, he submitted unresistingly to the preliminaries. They all joined loudly and earnestly in the responses—"Jesus, have mercy upon me; Jesus, receive my soul." When the bolt was drawn and the three bodies dropped, Allen was dead in about a minute; but the death of his fellow criminals was more painful, both Larkin and Gould appearing to struggle some little time. All the three men showed symptoms of fear; Gould the least.

The bodies were cut down at nine o'clock.

Before the Execution.

Manchester Corres. London Shipping Gazette.

The preparations within and around the prison are so complete that no attempt at rescue or violence is anticipated. The military force includes a detachment of the 57th Regiment, the 72d Highlanders, and 8th Hussars, in addition to royal artillery with two batteries of guns.

The military are kept out of sight, but their presence is understood. Behind the prison wall runs a temporary platform, upon which the soldiers can mount in the event of shots being fired. The top of the wall would give them complete command of the crowd in front, besides proving a safe breastwork for the defenders. All the firemen in the city are on duty, ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

All the efforts of the authorities of Manchester and the neighboring towns to induce their people to stay away from the scene of the execution were without effect. During the whole of yesterday morning a vast crowd of persons, apparently of all classes, was to be seen walking about among the barriers. It may be doubted whether Saturday was wisely chosen for the execution. It is a day of which working men think less of making a holiday than any other, a day on which they more frequently indulge in drink, and on which, therefore, disorder was much more to be expected than if the execution had been on one of the earlier days of the week. Throughout yesterday, from all the districts around Manchester, a vast crowd was wending its way thither. A considerable, though not specially, noticeable proportion of these were Irish. Within a circuit of twelve miles it is estimated that there are not fewer than thirty thousand Irish residents.

The crowd continued to augment till the evening. At 10 o'clock last night it presented the appearance of a huge, excited throng. Many persons were heated with liquor, some with passion. Irishmen, and still more Irish women, were becoming still more conspicuous in the swaying mass. Seditious and violent language was heard. Threats were bandied about. Undoubted Fenians were present, walking about, sober, pale, and resolute-looking. Happily no violence was attempted. The troops took up their positions on the railway at half-past 9 o'clock. The police cleared the barricaded streets at 8 o'clock, and only those persons who had passes from the authorities were allowed to go in front of the prison. The removal of the crowd was effected very speedily, and with comparatively little disorder. Detectives mixed with the crowd, and apprehended several persons who were detected in picking pockets in front of the scaffold.

The special constables mustered at the Salford Town Hall at 10 o'clock, and marched through New Bailey street. The space in front of the Salford Town Hall was densely crowded, and the uproar was excessive until midnight. The night was cold, and at midnight the crowd began to disperse. A score or two of persons had now taken up their positions to wait till morning. As the small hours wore wearily on they watched. The prison has a gloomy exterior; it is a sombre brick building. The encircling wall is some forty feet high. The scaffold is fixed on the top of the wall, from which it projects some five feet.

In the north part of the jail is an enclosure, three hundred yards by two hundred, reserved for infantry and artillery.

Yesterday Father Gadd again visited the prisoners, who received his consolations in a very appreciative spirit. Gould maintained a very quiet demeanor, and supported his position with great fortitude. At half-past one yesterday afternoon Larkin's mother, wife, and children visited him. His mother, previous to going to the cell, was very much excited, and repeatedly exclaimed, while walking in the corridor of the prison, that her son would not be executed, and the rope was not spun which would hang him.

Two of Larkin's sisters-in-law, who are said to have come from Dublin, presented themselves at the prison gate and requested to see him; but as the unhappy man had expressed no special desire to see them, the authorities deemed it advisable not to admit them. Allen's mother visited her son between 1 and 2 o'clock. Father Gadd had a conversation with the friends of the condemned men previous to their being admitted to the cells, and stated that the men were preparing themselves in a becoming manner to meet their doom.

At a late hour, several women who were understood to be relatives of Allen and Larkin were observed in the prison lodge, evidently in a state of great distress. The Rev. Father Gadd resumed his attendance upon the convicts at 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Rev. Father Quick. It was arranged that when the men were pinioned and the procession formed, the Litany, the Miserere Psalm, and the "Litany of Jesus" should be read, the last named being reserved for the final moment.

Shore, who had apparently become resigned to meet the capital sentence, received the intimation that a respite had been accorded him in a becoming spirit.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM TORTOLA.

The Island Not Submerged, but Many Lives Lost.

The following despatch from Sir A. Rumbold, President of Tortola, received by the Secretary for the Colonies in London, shows that that island was not submerged, as reported by the Havana cable, but that many lives were destroyed by the recent hurricane:—

"TORTOLA, Oct. 31.—My Lord Duke:—It is my most painful duty to acquaint your Grace that a terrific hurricane burst over these islands yesterday. The storm lasted from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., but the greatest force was from 12 to 2. In that brief space of time two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town were blown down; the jail is destroyed; the church, the hospital, pier, school-house, Wesleyan chapel, and poor-house, are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed and rendered uninhabitable.

"The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained; I have, however, already been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town, two at Peter's Island, two at West end, while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing.

"All was bright and verdant, the withering blast has passed over it, and not a fruit or other tree remains; the works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed.

"It is impossible for any pen to convey an accurate account of the appalling misery; there is not fifty pounds in the public chest, and the chief tax, the house tax of the year, is just falling due, and of course cannot be collected. If ever any calamity appealed to public sympathy, I am confident this will awaken it, and I trust your Grace will be able to point out some hope of relief, as we cannot levy any taxes from this impoverished community.

"I shall send down to St. Thomas as soon as I can get a boat to go, but all the sloops and canoes belonging to the place are either destroyed or very much damaged, and I do not know how soon I may be able to do so, and I trust from charity and other sources we may be able to obtain some flour and corn meal. Meanwhile, starvation, or very like it, appears to be impending, for nearly all the small store of flour in the town was damaged by the tremendous sea which swept in and carried away houses and individuals.

"I forgot to add that the doctor's house is destroyed, the clergyman's very much damaged, and I and my family are compelled to take refuge in the public offices, where the paupers and police are also sheltered. I have, etc.,

"ARTHUR RUMBOLD.

"P. S.—The deaths in Road Town amount to twenty-two, one-twentieth of the population."

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Summary of the Official Blue Book.

The official Blue Book, containing the *expose* of the affairs of the French Empire since the last session, was distributed November 22 to the members of the Chambers. The following is a summary of its contents:—

"The Government congratulates the country upon the execution of the Treaty of London relating to Luxembourg. This arrangement paves the way for the reconstruction of the European balance of power upon the only true basis for the maintenance of peace.

"The revolutionary party in Italy perceived with uneasiness that the September Convention bore fruit in the settlement of sundry questions which improved the relations of Italy and the Holy See, and held forth the prospect of that task of gradual appeasement which time alone could render fertile.

"So far back as January last we notified to the Italian Government that preparations were being made upon the Roman frontier, and at the period when the Rattazzi Ministry came into power we redoubled our warnings. We received positive assurances, but regret that we did not see preventive measures adopted against the avowed organizers of invasion. Military measures were taken upon the frontiers, but they were insufficient; and the Cabinet of Florence announced that it believed the entry of its troops into the Pontifical territory would be necessary in order to restore order. We were obliged to warn Italy that we should be instantly compelled to intervene."

The Blue Book then reviews the history of Garibaldi's escape, and his entrance into the Pontifical States, and continues thus:—

"The dangers of anarchical attempts brought about in the meantime the advent to power of men distinguished for patriotism and firmness. They believed it necessary to occupy some points upon the extreme Roman frontier, but learning the flight of Garibaldi they revoked, with laudable spontaneity, the orders it had been our duty highly to disapprove.

"The Emperor's Government has suspended the departure of a third division, and orders have even been issued to concentrate the expeditionary corps upon Civita Vecchia. As calm has been re-established in the Papal States, we are able to reckon upon the speedy return home of our troops. We have called the attention of the powers to the situation of Italy and the Pontifical States."

The Blue Book hopes that notable changes are upon the eve of being effected in Turkey in economical and administrative order. It admits that improvements have been carried out, and alludes to the good effect of the concessions the Porte was advised to make with regard to Roumania and Servia. The Blue Book adds:—

"Our efforts have unfortunately not been crowned with as complete success in the negotiations as to Crete. In accord with the Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Florence, we have asked that the populations should be consulted, but these suggestions have not been received. The resistance of the Cretans continuing, the four courts presented a collective note, which England did not decline to recommend semi-officially should be taken into consideration: but the Sultan, subordinating the measures advised to preliminary conditions, replied by a distinct refusal. In face of this attitude nothing remained but to release ourselves from responsibility, and to resume our liberty of appreciating the future. This was the object of the declaration presented by the four powers at the close of October. We shall, however, do nothing to impede the efforts of Turkey, and we shall even hope she may succeed in restoring tranquillity to Crete by the course she has adopted."

The relations of France with the United States have resumed their accustomed cordial character.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York—General Grant the Candidate of the Loyal Union People of New York—Speeches by A. T. Stewart and General Sickles.

From the N. Y. Times.

Seldom has the Cooper Institute been filled with a larger audience, or one better representing the various classes of our population, than the one assembled there last night. A good number of ladies were present. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the leading nations of the earth. Suspended at the rear of the platform was a life-size portrait of General Grant, while in front of the speakers' desk a plaster cast of the hero represented him sitting at his ease in his chair smoking the inevitable cigar. Among the mottoes inscribed on the walls were, "The Constitution—it lives forever;" "The Union—it must and will be preserved," etc.

The following, among other prominent citizens, occupied seats upon the platform:—Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, William E. Dodge, Moses H. Grinnell, Marshall O. Roberts, Munthorne Tompkins, E. B. Claflin, E. R. Jaffray, Dr. Martin Paine, Judge Slosson, Judge Bonney, Judge Hilton, H. H. Rice, S. B. Chittenden, William Libbey, Rufus F. Andrews, Superintendent Kennedy, General William Hudson Lawrence, Hon. E. C. Benedict, General Daniel E. Sickles, General Cochrane, E. Caylus, Colonel Ethan Allen, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Waldo Hutchins, and Governor Ward, of New Jersey.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 o'clock, by Hon. William E. Dodge, who expressed his gratification at seeing the large hall crowded a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for the meeting. They had come together, he said, to give their spontaneous approval of the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency. (Applause.) He had the pleasure of nominating for presiding officer of the meeting, Mr. Alexander T. Stewart. (Applause.) The nomination was unanimously endorsed, and Mr. Stewart, on taking the stand, spoke as follows:—

MR. STEWART'S SPEECH.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the honor of being appointed to preside over this great meeting, representing the industrial, commercial, and monetary interests of this metropolis. The situation of the country calls for a chief magistrate of wisdom, firmness, virtue, and experience, and these are possessed in an eminent degree by the great chieftain, and now distinguished statesman, General Grant. (Great cheering.) We have assembled here to-night to aid his election, not with any party or mercenary objects, but solely to promote the substantial interests of the whole Union.

The work requires the immediate and wise adjustment of its disturbed social and political relations. In the performance of whatever duties may devolve on the President in this matter, all must feel, as well at the South as the North, that if elected to this office, all the magnanimity that is compatible with safety will be shown by General Grant. His solid and great qualities assure us that he is equally fitted for peace as for war, and that under his administration the purposes of the war will be accomplished in securing this great connected country for a united, free, prosperous, and happy people.

At the close of Mr. Stewart's remarks General Cochrane read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, comprising the names of William B. Astor, Hamilton Fish, F. B. Cutting, George Griswold, Moses Taylor, John Jacob Astor, Jr., A. A. Low, Le Grand B. Cannor, and three hundred others.

Ex-Judge Hilton then read the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the American people have ever been true to the instincts of patriotism in maintaining the rights and honor of the nation; and that the acknowledgment of distinguished services in the national cause cannot fail to be regarded as a grateful duty by a free and intelligent people.

Resolved, That the brilliant services rendered by General Ulysses S. Grant at a period of imminent peril to the existence of the American Union, have shed imperishable renown on the American name and character, and can never be forgotten by a people alive to the blessings of institutions under whose benign influence they have become a free and united nation.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, representing all the great interests of national industry, the public sentiment of the country unmistakably indicates its choice for the office of Chief Magistrate; and that in accordance therewith, and relying with perfect confidence on the sagacity, judgment, persistent energy and unfaltering patriotism so strikingly displayed throughout his whole civil and military career, we present General Ulysses S. Grant as the candidate of the loyal Union people of New York, for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting has authority to appoint twenty-four citizens, who, with himself, shall form a Standing Committee, with power to take measures to effectuate the objects and purposes of this meeting.

GENERAL SICKLES' SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens:—The events of the Revolutionary War, as has been truly said to you to-night, developed the character and brought forward the illustrious statesmen whose destiny it was to establish and administer for the eight years of our national existence the affairs of our infant Republic. He was commended to the American people not by a party platform, not by political indorsement but by his principles and his character, and his deeds in the service of the nation. And now, after long years of civil conflict, we have seen that the events of the late war not only brought forward the soldier who should successfully lead our soldiers to victory, but the heart of the nation feels that in that same soldier we have the first citizen of the republic best fitted to lead us to a happy destiny in times of peace. (Applause.) There are those who complain and object that he is a silent man—that he has not announced to the country his platform, and that no responsible politicians come forward as his vouchers to the people. But the people see, and feel, and know that General Grant has a platform good enough for them in his history and in his acts. (Applause.) But we are not left to any mere inferences as to General Grant's opinions on public affairs. On all proper occasions—when a military officer as he has been and now is, and as an executive officer, as he also is now in part—on all occasions when it has been proper for him as a soldier or as a civilian, to communicate his opinions to his superior officer, or to the public, he has done so with all the frankness of a soldier, with all the candor of a man, and with all the wisdom of a statesman. (Applause.) Go back with me for proof of this to the close of the war immediately after Lee and the Rebel army had surrendered to Grant's victorious banner. General Grant was sent by his Excellency, the President, to the Southern States upon a tour of observation. He performed that task, and communicated in his report to the President a view of the situation in the Rebel states, and a series of suggestions with reference to the line of policy to be pursued towards them, which I affirm all our subsequent experience has proved to have been wise—as I claim they were in their conception—a statement at the outset frankly spoken and courageously maintained. (Applause.) But unfortunately, gentlemen, the executive line of policy that was subsequently pursued made it impossible to carry out the wise and statesmanlike recommendations of the General-in-Chief. Unhappily for the country the Executive policy pointed irresistibly and inevitably to a coalition with the rights of the people. (Applause.) I need not say to you or to any American citizen—for all have that practical common sense which gives them a better insight into public affairs than some of the profounder professors of State craft can exercise—I need not say to you that it was utterly impossible to bring to a solution the difficult problems which this war brought upon us when the great departments of the Government—executive, legislative, and judicial—were at war with each other. From such a conflict peace to the land was impossible. The plan of settlement that was initiated, known as the President's policy, was simply this—to restore what remained of the Rebels in the Rebel States to power. (Applause.) That was justly deemed by the people who put down the Rebellion a criminal waste of the sacrifices of the war. General Grant dissented from that policy. (Loud cheers.)

While General Grant, in common with the great mass of the army who followed him, dismissed all asperities and hatreds, and calmed down all passions, when the Rebel army surrendered, while they were willing to accord him in offering honorable terms to a brave foe, they were not willing, and, if I know them, never will be willing to abandon the loyal whites, or any loyal people in the South, to the mercies of the men who inaugurated the Rebellion. (Great cheering.) And in this matter General Grant's opinions are just as well known to any officer who has served under him, and has listened to his instructions and has had the opportunity of executing his orders, as are the views of any platform maker in the United States. (Cheers.)

To proceed, Congress, fresh from the people, elected by the free, unrestrained ballots of the loyal States claimed to have, as they rightly had by the Constitution of our fathers, the right to prescribe the terms on which the Rebel States which had renounced their allegiance, should be again recognized in their seats in the Senate and House, and the terms on which they should be permitted to participate in the affairs of the Republic. Congress, I say, after mature deliberation, embodies their judgment in what is known as the Constitutional Amendment, originally introduced by Senator Howard.

That proposition of peace and amity and settlement was tendered to the South by the votes of two-thirds of the Representatives of the people. It was ratified by three-fourths of the loyal States that put down the Rebellion. It was rejected by the South, and they rue it now and repent it. But so it was; it was rejected. It was denounced by the Executive and his Cabinet; but it was sustained, recommended, and indorsed by Grant. (Loud cheering.) But I say to you here to-night words—based upon many opportunities for observation at the South—that if the Executive had aided by his influence and sustained by his power that proposition of peace and amity the settlement thus made by Congress—we would have had peace and tranquillity at the present time. (Cheers.)

It was not in the power of the Executive to defeat the Constitutional amendment in Congress or in the loyal States; but it did prove to be in his power to prevent a single Rebel State from accepting it. But it was perfectly well known to all in Washington, and to all who had the opportunity at any time to know General Grant's sentiments when that amendment was pending, not only that he earnestly and frankly advised the Southern States to accept it, but that all the weight of his influence was earnestly and repeatedly exercised with the Executive to induce him to forbear his fatal opposition to that measure of peace. (Applause.)

But, to conclude, in commending as I do General Grant to your consideration and affection, I do so not because he is a trimmer in politics; not that he is a craven who would conceal his opinions; not that he is a man who would put on the gown of humility and solicit your sweet voices—no, like another Coriolanus he would say:—

"Better to die, better to serve
Than crave the hire I do deserve.
* * * Rather than fool it so,
Let the high office and the honor go
To one who would do thus."

No, he is commended to you, because, of all men living, he is the truest embodiment of the great loyal millions who put down the Rebellion because they loved the Union, and who desire peace now because they pray for its perpetuity. General Sickles concluded amid loud and long-continued applause.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3.—The fire at Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday evening, broke out in the grocery store of H. G. Brinkley, at the corner of Crawford and King streets. It originated by a colored man drawing kerosene oil from a barrel, and accidentally letting a candle fall on the floor, igniting some oil, which set the whole store in flames. The Fire Department of Portsmouth and Norfolk were promptly on the spot and rendered very efficient service, assisted by the steamer Torrent, from the Gosport Navy Yard. If they had not been on hand so promptly, the loss of property would have been very great. Mr. Brinkley's loss is estimated at $1000. Insured for $1000. The building was owned by Mr. J. M. Binford, and was valued at $5000. Insured in the Virginia Mutual Insurance Company, and is a total loss. The adjoining house, owned by Mrs. D. S. Vest, also entirely destroyed. It was valued at $5000, and insured in the Virginia Mutual.

The steamer Louisiana, of the Baltimore and Norfolk line while backing into her wharf at Portsmouth, on Saturday evening last, ran into the wharf, breaking her rudder and slightly damaging her upper wood work. She was towed to Norfolk, and is now repairing. It is understood that she will be ready to resume her regular trips to Baltimore on Wednesday evening.

The steamer Lady of the Lake, which runs from Crisfield, Maryland, to Norfolk, and is due here at 12 M. daily, did not arrive yesterday until 11 P. M. I learned from Captain Ingram, the courteous commander, that on Saturday evening, as she was coming into the harbor at Crisfield she ran aground about half a mile out and could not be got off that night. The passengers were landed in small boats, while the cargo, which consisted chiefly of cotton and oysters, had to be lightered to the shore. The vessel did not finally get off until 4 P. M. yesterday, when she immediately left for Norfolk, to be on regular time to-day.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the conservative element of the city of Norfolk was held last evening at the City Hall, for the purpose, as they expressed it, of forming a Whig and Union party and adopting a platform therefor. C. W. Newton, Esq., was called to the chair, who in a few pertinent remarks stated the object of the meeting, and concluded by introducing ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, who made a forcible speech on the situation of affairs in Virginia and the Carolinas. He was very severe on the radical orators who have been stumping the South for political purposes, and charged them with engendering hatred between the black and white races. He closed his remarks with a stirring appeal to the white men of Norfolk to unite as one man upon the White Man's platform. Some remarks were made by Colonel Hilton and others, when a platform was adopted, and a number of delegates were chosen from the different Wards to the Convention.

Company A, 3d United States Artillery, 80 strong, under command of Major Shinn, arrived here this morning from Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, on the steamer George Appold, and have taken up their quarters inside the Fort. They are the second company of the new command which has yet arrived, and are a fine looking body of men. The officers are Major Shinn, commanding; First Lieutenant John L. Turman; and Second Lieutenant Popple.

The large iron steamship Propontis, of Dixon's line, which has been loading with cotton, corn, and naval stores, in Norfolk, for the past few days, sailed this afternoon for Liverpool direct. She is an immense vessel, and is loaded to her full capacity with these staple products of the South.

Captain Ransom, of the brig Ocean Ranger, from Rio, reports the barque Lookout, and brigs Virginia, Dale, and Henrietta, having sailed for this port several days before he left. They have not yet arrived here. There is a brig coming up from the Capes now, supposed to be the Dale.

The revenue cutter Antietam, Captain Thomas, commanding, from Baltimore, for Galveston, Texas, sailed this morning for her destination. She is a schooner of some three hundreds tons, and is to be stationed on the Texas coast.

The brig Niagara, Captain Corry, from Baltimore, for Port Spain, sailed this morning.

The brig Ocean Ranger, Captain Ransom from Rio with a cargo of coffee, for orders, sails in the morning for Baltimore, where she has been ordered by her consignees.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1867.

—The tone adopted in Congress since the commencement of its session has been calculated to reassure the doubting in regard to the inviolability of the national debt, and has had a perceptible effect in the discussion of the probabilities of repudiation, either in fact or name. The feeling is so strong and decided against any attempt at such a step, that those who thought they could earn popularity by favoring it have feared to give expression to their views. If Congress really wants to benefit the nation, let it drop reconstruction and impeachment, and get to work at the finances. There are great questions to be settled, questions which require not mere momentary attention, but elaborate discussion and deep study. Debates on them cannot fail to do good, while the buncombe speeches on politics are but a waste of time, and tend to disgust the people. It is essential that during the present session the future policy of the finances be clearly defined and agreed upon. Better debate it now than when the session lengthens out, and the hot days of August are at hand.

Besides, if the subject is delayed, we will find ourselves in the midst of a great political contest, which will monopolize all our energies and direct all thought from any other subject. Unless, therefore, the question is met now and settled, it will be hurried by, as was the tariff during last Congress, and the most important subject possible be slighted and tinkered with; to the infinite injury of the national credit.

—There is a story current that certain gentlemen, lately handled without gloves in a lampoon entitled "The Moniad," have traced the author, and intend to prosecute a suit for alleged libel. If the story is true, some developments may be expected. We give it without vouching for its truth.

—Reference was made in one of the morning papers to-day to the reported failure of E. A. Packer & Co., of New York. We are authorized to state that the report is incorrect. The facts are that a member of the firm became individually embarrassed, and was compelled to withdraw from it. The firm is in no difficulty whatever, and they continue the business as usual, with Mr. G. B. Linderman, of Mauch Chunk, and Charles O. Skeer as partners. Much sympathy is expressed in business circles for Mr. E. A. Packer, in his misfortune, as he has been long and favorably known in the coal trade.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were weak and unsettled. In Government loans there was very little movement. 101¼ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for June 7-30s; 107¼ for '52 5-20s; 104¾ for '64 5-20s; 105¾ for '65 5-20s; and 107¾ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¼, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold largely at 28¼@28¾, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Reading at 47¼@47¾, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49¾, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51, no change, and Little Schuylkill at 25, no change; 123¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 32¾ for North Pennsylvania; 23¾ for Catawissa preferred, and 42½ for Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30; 102 was bid for Seventh National; 231 for North America; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 62¾ for Commercial; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 49 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22 for preferred do.; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 50 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¼; 11 A. M., 137¼; 12 M., 137¾; 1 P. M., 137.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read.....s30. 47-81

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s...Jy.....101⅝
$2000 W & Frank 7s.... 77⅜
$3500 Lehigh 6s '84..ls.. 84
$1000 C & Amt 6s,'88 83
$2000 City 6s, N...c&p.. 99⅛
$1000 do. New..... 99¼
$5000 do. O...c&p.... 98
200 sh Phil & E..... 28¾
100 do.....b60. 28⅝
200 do.....ls. 28⅝
100 do.....s30. 28⅞
100 do.....b60. 28¾
100 do.....b60. 28¾
100 do.....b60. 28¾
100 do.....b60. 28⅞
100 do.....b60. 28⅞
100 do.....b5. 28⅜
100 do.....s10. 28¼
100 do.....30d. 28⅜
20 sh Ches & Wal..... 46
10 do..... 45
200 sh Read R.....b30. 47-89
100 do.....b30. 47-69
100 do.....b30. 47⅛
100 do.....066. 47⅛
100 do..... 47-81
100 do.....b60. 47⅛
100 do.....s30. 47⅛
100 do.....ls. 47-69
100 do.....s30. 47⅛
100 do.....ls. 47⅛
100 do.....s30. 47⅛
100 do.....ls. 47⅛
100 do.....s30. 47-69
10 sh Minehill R..... 57
33 sh Leh V R.....ls. 51
20 sh L Sch R.....85 25
5 sh Mech Bk..... 30
25 do..... 30
41 sh Penna R..... 49¾
38 do..... 49¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; do. 1862, 107¾@107½; do., 1864, 104¾@104½; do., 1865, 105¾@105¾; do., 1865, new, 107¾@107⅝; do., 1867, new, 107¾@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@101½; do. 7-30s, June, 104¾@104½; do., July, 104¾@104½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119@119½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115½; do., October, 1865, 115¼@115¼. Gold, 137¼@137½. Silver, 131¼@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137@137⅛; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@107½; do., 1864, 104¾@104¾; do., 1865, 105¾@105¾; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107¾@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104¾@104½; 3d series, 104¾@104½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; old 5-20s, 107¾@107½; new 5-20s, 1864, 104¾@104½; do., 1865, 105¾@105½; do., July, 107¾@107½; do., 1867, 107¾@107½; 10-40s, 101¾@101½; 7·30s, June, 104¾@104½; do., July, 104¾@104½. Gold, 137@137¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—There is a little more firmness in the Flour Market, and the demand for home consumption has somewhat improved, but they do not allow their purchases to exceed present necessities. Sales of 800 barrels, including superfine, at $7·50@8·25; extras at $8·50@9·25; Northwestern extra family at $9·75@10·75. 500 barrels sold at the latter rate. Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10·75@12·25, and fancy brands at $12·75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $8·50@9. 200 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The demand for prime Wheat is firm at former rates, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime red at $2·30@2·50, and 500 bushels common white at $2·65. Rye is selling at $1·70@1·73 for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels old yellow at $1·40@1·43, and 1000 bushels old Western mixed at $1·31. Oats are quiet, with sales of Southern at 66@68c., and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley Malt. 4000 bushels New York Barley sold at $1·60.

Seeds—Cloverseed is unchanged. Sales of 200 bushels at $7·25@7·75. 100 bushels Timothy sold at $2·65, and a lot of Flaxseed at $2·50.

Whisky is without improvement.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....32 | 11 A. M.....36 | 2 P. M.....37

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Horace Scudder, Gould, Marseilles, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig J. C. York, York, Portland, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr S. E. M. Tasker, Allen, Portsmouth, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Edwin, Littlefield, Pawtucket, J. C. Scott & Son.
Schr J. T. Worthington, Terry, Dighton, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Clyde, Gage, Boston, Reppller & Bro.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Heath, Norwich, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Mary J. Adams, Billings, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Trace, Ireland, Millville, E. S. Bulkley.
Str Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Str Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Carney, from Swan Island 4th ult., via Hampton Roads, with guano to Merchant & Co. Left brig S. Bishop and J. S. & L. C. Adams, for Hampton Roads, for orders.
Schr Czar, Hammond, from Bangor, with lumber to S. B. Bailey & Son.
Schr S. E. M. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr T. J. Worthington, Terry, from Salem.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 5—6 P. M.—The following vessels for Philadelphia, arrived at the Capes to-day:—Ships Burmah and John Clark, from Liverpool; barques E. Young, from New York; Restless, from Demarara; brig Romaine, from Old Harbor, Ja.; and schr Nellie Starr, from Havana. Wind W. NW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Arrived, steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 3d inst.
Barque Hortha, Richman, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 22d ult.
Barque Clara, Morgan, hence, at Bilboa 18th ult.
Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, hence for Antwerp, was ashore at Flushing 4th inst., and it is feared she will be a total loss. She registered 338 tons, built at Jordan river in 1864, and hailed from Yarmouth, N. S. Her cargo consisted of 85,176 gallons refined petroleum, valued at $28,978.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, hence, at Providence 3d inst.
Schrs Boston and D. A. Wicks, hence for Providence, at New York yesterday.
Schrs J. G. Babcock, Pathway, and A. Haley, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, hence, at Dighton 28th ult.
Brig Maria Roxana, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Impeachment Debate—Important Financial Measures—Feeling of the House and Senate on Contraction, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The Anti-Contractionists.

The House Finance Committee, it is expected, will report a bill to prevent the contraction of four millions monthly now going on, as a majority are believed to be favorable to this proposition, and such a bill, it is thought, may pass the House, as the opponents of contraction are believed to be in a majority; but there is no probability of its passing the Senate.

Senator Fessenden, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is a strong supporter of Secretary McCulloch's views on this subject, and the influence of the Committee will therefore be against any change, and their action will govern the Senate.

The Impeachment Debate.

The discussion in the House upon impeachment will be reached to-day. The interest in this matter is increasing, and great disappointment was felt yesterday by the large audience in the House on account of its not coming up. The impeachers are becoming more confident, and openly declare that if the subject is fully discussed, it will draw the line distinctly between the two great parties, and the Republicans will be compelled to vote for it as a party measure.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. McCulloch's annual report to Congress is a very long one, and we wish we could say that its ability corresponds with its length; but we cannot, for it abounds with absurd and pernicious financial theories, and shows, what we have always said, that the Secretary is merely a small country banker, and has not the first qualification of a statesman. But before we proceed to touch upon his arguments and recommendations let us look at his figures—at the actual financial condition of the country. The total debt on the 1st of November, 1867, was $2,625,502,643. Of this there was bearing coin interest, $2,204,879,631; bearing no interest, $402,385,848; besides over eighteen millions of Texas bonds and other items of old indebtedness. There was in the Treasury, however, $111,540,317 in coin and $22,458,080 in currency; leaving the debt, less money on hand, $2 491,504,450.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $490,634,010. The expenditures for the civil service, including Pensions, Indians, War Department, Navy Department, and interest on the public debt, were $346,729,129. Of this the interest on the debt was $143,781,581. The loans paid, as they are called, were $746,350,525; and the receipts from loans were $640,426,910. That is, in the payment and transformation of this portion of the debt there was a falling off of $105,923,615. This would make the total drain upon the Treasury $452,652,734, leaving a balance of income over expenditures of $37,981,276.

The estimated income for the three-quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is $296,000,000, and the expenditures $295,000,000, leaving a surplus of a million. The Secretary makes an estimate, also, of the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869.

But we must remark that, in view of the extraordinary changes that are likely to take place, and the Secretary's ridiculous mistakes about the income and expenditures of the Government, this seems to us a superfluous labor, and very unreliable.

The Secretary still clings to his resumption theory. While he confesses that the trade, revenue, and condition of the country have been such as to check him in his efforts to contract the currency and force specie payments, he still hopes resumption may be reached within a short time. He did expect to reach this by next July, and notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, as he regards them, operating against him, he says "the 1st of January, or at the furthermost the 1st of July, 1869, specie payments should be resumed." He takes credit for having done "much preliminary work" to bring this about. Of course he means by that that he has contracted the currency and thereby brought us nearer specie payments. In this we think he deceives himself. At any rate, we are convinced he has brought us nearer financial trouble, and that unless Congress checks him serious disasters must soon follow.

By far the greater part of the report is occupied with a discussion of the national bank system and about contraction of the currency and specie payments. Mr. McCulloch comes to the conclusion that the national banks should be sustained. He argues that they are "so interwoven with all branches of business, and are so connected with the credit of the Government, that they could not be destroyed without precipitating upon the country financial troubles." Yet he thinks that when we shall have attained substantial prosperity "it may be wise for Congress to consider whether the national banking system may not be dispensed with." Did any one ever see before such a jumble of contradictions? The national banks are the greatest blessings to the Government, to its credit, to the trade of the country, and they cannot be destroyed without breaking faith and doing them great injustice; yet the time may come when it may be wise to break them up. What absurdity! If they are to be broken up at all, the time to do that is before they become firmly established, before they are rooted and interwoven in all the transactions and property of the country. At present they may be regarded only as an experiment, but if they should continue long in existence they may claim vested rights and privileges. However great the evil may be, it will be hard to remove it when firmly established. It took years of the most desperate struggle with all the power and will of Andrew Jackson to put down Biddle's United States Bank; but that was a weak institution compared with the national bank combination. A vast moneyed power like this, when deeply rooted, cannot be removed without the greatest difficulty—without a struggle that would shake the foundations of the Government. If it be an evil, now is the time to remove it or never.

The Secretary speaks of the banks being "connected with the credit of the Government." He has not the hardihood to say they are necessary to its credit. Yes, they are connected with the credit of the Government—that is, the Government lends them its credit to bank upon, and makes in addition a gratuity to them of a national circulating medium. It is a one-sided affair, and the banks get all the benefit. They are of no earthly use to the credit of the Government and never can be. They draw seven-and-a-half to eight per cent. in currency on their bonds deposited and make about as much on their circulation. It is a monstrous monopoly, drawing upon the credit lent to them, and the circulation given to them, fifteen or sixteen per cent. from the industrial earnings of the people. Mr. McCulloch and the Comptroller of the Currency endeavor to make it appear that the banks do not receive this enormous benefit, and that there would be no saving by the substitution of a legal-tender currency for national bank circulation, and they particularly refer to the taxes the banks pay by the way of sustaining this argument.

This is simply ridiculous and an insult to the common sense of the nation. It is well known that the property or wealth and business of the banks are not taxed more than the property and business of all our citizens. Indeed, they are not taxed as much, while the profits on their three hundred millions of circulation, amounting to twenty-five millions in currency a year, at least, is a clear gift from the Government. It is giving away to an overgrown monopoly twenty-five millions a year which belong to the people, and which ought to be saved.

If the national banks be such a blessing to the country, let them show it by doing their business with Government legal-tenders, and let the people have the profits that belong to them of a circulating medium. There is no objection to these banks—let them exist if they will—only let the people and Government not be robbed for their exclusive advantage, and let us not perpetuate an enormous monopoly that will control the Government itself, rule the markets and swallow up all the profits of industry. Mr. McCulloch, throughout the whole of his long rigmarole about the national banking system, has but one idea, and that is to favor the banks and banking capital at the expense of the industrious classes and the Government.

It would be an interminable and profitless labor to go into all the contradictions and absurdities of this report, or to endeavor to sift out any grain from such a mass of chaff. But some things should be noticed. For example, he concedes the general prosperity of the country, the extraordinary stimulus that has been given to production through an abundant currency and an easy money market. He could not do otherwise; for his enormous revenue and the condition of the people show that too plainly. Yet at the same time he calls this an unhealthy state of things, and urges a further contraction of the currency to give health. The country is remarkably well, he says in one breath, and in another he declares there must be some disease not actually seen. He would bleed the patient for an imaginary disease, and then, of course, when the patient dies, he, like all other quacks, would declare the experiment was a legitimate one. We do not want Mr. McCulloch's experimental quackery. The country is very well, and will go on very well if the currency be let alone. We want no contraction, and only a uniform currency by substituting legal-tenders for the national bank circulation. We shall grow up to specie payments, if that be desirable, within a few years, through the natural growth of population, business, and the country.

With regard to the payment of the debt in coin or currency the Secretary makes a long and labored argument for the bondholders. He quotes the proceedings of Congress (though, unfortunately for his object, they are against him) to show that the principal of all the debt, the five-twenties included, should be paid in coin. He talks a great deal about national honor and all that to sustain his weak argument. The whole truth about the matter is simply this, that there is no obligation to pay the principal of the debt in coin, except where that is expressly stipulated on the bonds; that whenever paper or specie is the currency of the country it is perfectly legitimate for the Government to pay the bonds or buy them up in either; that it was so understood in Congress when the bonds were issued, as Mr. Stevens has clearly stated, and that we are not called upon to force specie payments for the special benefit of the bondholders, so as to pay them forty or fifty per cent. more for their bonds than they gave for them. There is no fear about the national honor so long as we pay in the same money in which every one is paid.

One of the most absurd and mischievous propositions of Mr. McCulloch in this report is relative to taxing the bonds for the benefit of the several States. No doubt this kind of property ought to be taxed as well as any other; but for the general Government to collect the tax and then distribute it among the States is preposterous. The Secretary knows nothing of history, or he would be warned by the land and surplus revenue distribution funds in former times in this country. It was, as history shows, a frightful source of corruption and dissension. This proposition is nothing more than a gigantic bribe offered to the States and politicians to support Mr. McCulloch's infamous system of finance.

Mr. McCulloch is not very explicit about the progress and amount of contraction of the currency, nor upon the effect produced. He has touched this matter very gingerly. He has utterly failed to propose a good system of revenue, so as to reduce the burdens of taxation, to prevent the stupendous frauds practised and to provide for the rapid liquidation of the debt. On all these important topics he deals in vague generalities, or says nothing. In fact, there never came from any Secretary of the Treasury such an unsatisfactory mass of wordy, meaningless stuff as we find in this report.

The Secretary and the Financial Situation.

From the N. Y. Times.

The first point in the present Treasury Report is one of figures, relating to the revenues and expenditures of the fiscal year of 1867, and to the progress in the reduction of the public debt out of the surplus of the former. These figures approach much the estimates of the Secretary made in December, 1866, than the actual revenues and expenditures of the previous year contrasted with his estimates of December, 1865. The gold customs of 1867 amount to $176,000,000. The estimate was for $160,000,000. The direct internal taxes to $270,000,000. The estimate was for $285,000,000. The miscellaneous receipts, including land sales, to $44,000,000. The estimate was for $29,000,000. The total income to $490,600,000. The estimate was for $475,000,000. The public debt compared as follows on the 30th of June, the close of the fiscal year:—

	1866. June 30.	1867. June 30.
Debt outstanding	$2 783,425,489	$2,092 199 215
Less cash on hand	132,887,549	180 390,202
Debt unprovided for	$2,650,538,330	$2,511,809,013
Further reduction to Nov. 1, 1867		20 295,563
Public debt at date of present report		$2,491 504,450

The receipts of the first quarter of the current fiscal year amount to $121,000,000—that is, July 1 to Sept. 30—as against $158,000,000 for the corresponding quarter the previous year. The estimates for the remaining three quarters amount to $296,000,000 as against $342,600,000 received for the same period last year. Total actual and estimated receipts, $417,000,000; expenditures, exclusive of reduction of public debt, $393,000,000. Of this estimated surplus of $24,000,000, the sum of $20,295,563 (as above stated) had already been applied to the reduction of the debt at the close of the first four months of the fiscal year.

It is scarcely safe or necessary to anticipate the Secretary's estimates for the succeeding fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. He places his revenues at $381,000,000, and the expenditures at $372,000,000; thus allowing for only $9,000,000 as applicable to the principal of the public debt. But he hopes for a largely reduced expenditure, by Congress, in all branches of the service. We notice that he calculates on only $145,000,000 in gold from customs, as against $118,000,000 which will be required for gold interest, assuming that his funding process will stop at $2,000,000, of which nine-tenths will bear six per cent., and $200,000,000, or one-tenth of the whole, will bear five per cent. in gold per annum. This estimate has at least the recommendation of prudence.

We believe it will be found $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 too low, if the business of the country is permitted to go on without the distrust and uncertainty which would be almost sure to attend any violent or forced efforts to realize the calculation of the Secretary and of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Specie Payments by the close of the year in question, June 30, 1869. The former has kindly extended the day of grace one year from the decree in his previous annual report. On the other hand, the estimate may prove $25,000,000 too high, or barely up to the sum of gold interest required to be paid, should our foreign trade and commerce, sympathizing with our domestic interests, as they nearly always do, be convulsed by the question referred to.

To the rapid funding process of the past twelve months, nearly five hundred millions in amount, we have nothing at present to object except to say that if it had been confined to the four hundred millions of 7·30 per cents, taken up and cancelled, in place of including about one hundred millions of common and compound greenbacks, the grand total of $2,000,000,000 of gold-bearing bonds would have more nearly covered the remaining 7 30 per cent. than it is likely to do if contraction of greenbacks had not so persistently adhered to. The Secretary, in his present report, continues to insist upon this favorite but unequal and oppressive theory to depress gold and to arrive at early resumption. We believe that herein he makes a grave mistake, or we should say that he repeats the blunder of his Fort Wayne speech and the grosser miscalculation of his last annual report. The latter he tacitly admits by extending the time a whole year. The New York gold room tells the story of the Fort Wayne speech.

The Secretary now says that he deems it important, to this end, to fund or pay off the remaining interest-bearing notes—compounds and 7·30 per cents—and to continue to contract the paper currency—greenbacks. Secondly, to maintain faith in regard to the funded debt, to which all good men should heartily assent. Lastly, the restoration of the Southern States. All these look to an early return (July, 1869) of the specie standard. He admits that he "was authorized and directed" by Congress to substitute $50,000,000 of new three per cent. legal-tender certificates for the compound legal-tenders, falling due from June to December, 1867, inclusive. Thus far he has used only $11,500,000 in redemption of October and December compounds.

We deem it almost certain that the Secretary cannot reach his object of specie payments by the inexorable contraction of greenbacks, or by destroying their circulation altogether, which seems to be the ultimate end of his theory. It is quite certain that, thus far, such contraction has *not* brought down the premium on gold. And it is tacitly conceded that the third element to resumption is the restoration of the Southern States as an essential element; and how remote this is, at present, will be understood by reference to the President's Message. The second element, the funding or paying of the remaining interest bearing notes, is also deemed essential to the resumption of gold payments *by the Treasury*, but not by the national banks. We do the Secretary the credit to believe that he contemplates no *partial* resumption.

The banks must resume at the same time with the Treasury to make it general. They cannot do so with nearly all the available gold in the country locked up in the Treasury, and the greenback legal-tender circulation, which would be the equivalent of gold under Treasury resumption, wholly withdrawn from employment. A reference to the last quarterly bank statement is sufficient to demonstrate this difficulty—$537,000,000 of deposits and $293,000,000 of outstanding circulation, against which an average reserve of 20 per cent. or $207,500,000 in greenbacks or gold is required to be held by law, and would be demanded to be held by public confidence to make resumption permanent.

We have not time or space to follow Mr. McCulloch in his unsupported assertion that we have far too much currency for the business of the country, as it is now conducted—while he admits that even paper money is now scarce at the financial centres—nor to enter, at present, into the discussion of his novel proposition to create a consolidated six per cent. gold-bearing loan, upon which only five per cent. shall be paid to the holder of the bonds and one per cent. in gold divided annually to the States by way of quieting their claim or pretension to tax the present securities of the Government, which Congress has said shall not be taxed, and which the Supreme Court will never suffer to be taxed.

The States have preferred no such claim thus far, and made no demand upon Congress to grant the right of such taxation. When they do so in form, either by menace or memorial, it will be time enough to alter our funding laws, which have already so very nearly accomplished their mission. We had supposed that the War of the Rebellion had quieted the pestilent doctrine of State rights: and the right to interfere with the power of the General Government to borrow money on its own terms is about the last we should have expected to see revived, under the sanction or "sympathy" of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The National Banks—Bank Notes—Greenbacks.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Report of the Comptroller of the National Currency is an extremely satisfactory exhibit of the working and security of the national banking system through the past year, and indeed since its establishment. That only ten associations out of 1673 banks all over the country should have gone into receiverships in four years, and that these failures should not have entailed the loss of a single dollar on the note-holders, and that the exceptionable cases of gross mismanagement which led to them leave a loss of less than thirty per cent. on the sum due to depositors, to be assessed on the stockholders, are facts not only remarkable in themselves, but extremely creditable to the system and its carefully considered legal safeguards. The capital of the 1673 banks established since 1863 amounts to $424,394,861. The amount thrown into receiverships by failure, $1,870,000. The total circulation is $299,103,996. The amount assumed at the Treasury, where the securities held were equal to 120 cents on the dollar, $1,187,900. These securities return to the general assets about $250,000, after paying every dollar of circulation.

Passing over the various suggestions of the Comptroller for the improvement of the law in regard to the periodical returns of the banks and the central redemption of their currency, and the prohibition of the allowance of interest on country bank balances by city banks, we come to his defense of the privilege of circulation, which certain parties in Congress would repeal on the score of economy to the treasury, and his figures of the relative Federal and local taxes paid by the banks to the interest derived from the United States stocks pledged as security for their circulation, appear reasonably conclusive. The difference is not such, in any view of the case, as would justify Congress in withdrawing this privilege and substituting greenbacks, thereby driving to liquidation a very large number of the country banks, whose chief reliance is upon their circulation. We use the terms a very large number, without admitting, by any means, the theory of the Comptroller that nine-tenths of the banks would be inclined to wind up under the National system altogether. We have no idea that one out of ten, much less nine out of ten, of the city national banks would wind up because of the loss of the privilege of circulation; nor would more than three out of ten of the substantially established country banks, having the basis of a stockholding interest of real substance, and a liberal as well as profitable line of deposits, and altogether a safe local business, be found ready to liquidate on this account. The withdrawals from the system would be the country banks of circulation mainly. Their expenses—in very many instances undoubtedly—could not be supported without the profits derived from this source.

But we are yet to believe that the proposition to do away with national bank notes will receive the approval of either branch of Congress. The Comptroller argues, however, on the apparent belief that it has the favor of a considerable party in that body, if not in the country, and we think that he greatly weakens his own reasoning by attacking our greenback legal-tender circulation, not only as a present hindrance, but an original blunder, and insisting upon its withdrawal as essential to financial soundness. His reference to, and quotations from, the debates in Congress, pending the original bill to create the greenback circulation, are quite foreign to the argument so far as the well-understood popular preference since the war is to be consulted, and they will be quite as foreign to the question, we undertake to predict, when the country returns to specie payments. Greenbacks will then be used as a valuable auxiliary to the permanent maintenance of this standard. They will be made by common consent to share, with gold, in the offices of bank reserves, customs duties, interest disbursements, and, in short, to participate in the whole banking and Treasury machinery, so far as the public are inclined to accept greenbacks, redeemable in gold, for the gold itself. There might have been some doubt of the permanency of this circulation, when it was resorted to during the war, but we believe there has been none since the war closed. And, as we have contended, Mr. McCulloch never made a greater mistake than in the pertinacity with which he now, after two years of acknowledged failure, insists upon destroying the greenbacks of legal-tender, as a first necessity in breaking down the premium on gold, and the main condition precedent to the resumption of specie payments. And his indorsement of the Comptroller's view on this subject, while it may contribute some official importance to the Report of the head of the Currency Bureau, will add no strength to the arguments of the latter for perpetuating the National banking system.

Gen. Grant's Report as Secretary of War.

From the N. Y. World.

The man, of all our countrymen, in whose opinions the public takes the liveliest interest, steadily baffles curiosity. His report as Secretary of War will be scanned in vain for a clue to the enigma. If he is *without* opinions, this strange reticence is explicable, as it might be also, perhaps, on principles of military propriety, if General Grant was not understood to give his implied consent to the free use made of his name as a candidate for President. It is not very fitting that a soldier, as such, should be a dogmatist or a brawler in politics. The strict subordination of the military to the civil authority, which is one of the cardinal maxims of free government, renders it indecorous for an officer who must be equally ready to enforce by his sword the policy of whatever party is in power, to be a very active and demonstrative partisan. But when military officers consent to be candidates for the highest political trusts, the country is entitled to know their opinions on important questions. And yet we think the close reserve of General Grant deserves more commendation than censure. Though politicians make free with his name, no responsible party has nominated him; nor is it certain that any will. To flaunt his opinions (if he has any) would look like a bid for support, and if he should fail of a nomination, it would be a gratuitous humiliation. He probably thinks that the proper occasion for setting forth his views will be in a letter accepting the nomination of one of the great parties.

It might seem wonderful, if the specimen before us did not show it to be so easy, that a Secretary whose report touches upon several of the most exciting and debatable topics of the time, can pick his steps among them so dexterously as to avoid any committals. He is Secretary of War against the spirit of the Tenure of Office bill; he occupies a position in which the Senate may attempt to reinstate his predecessor; it falls in his way to recite the proceedings under the Reconstruction laws of the five military districts; he reviews the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau; and he coolly travels among such ticklish topics as safe from detection as a cunning spy in the camp of an enemy. The process by which this feat is performed is not wonderful at all; it is as simple as silence. The greater part of his report has been got up by the mechanical process of condensation; it consists of mere digests of the reports of his subordinate officers, and is as dry and colorless as the news summaries in journals that lack skill to make suggestive head-lines. It is right to add that on matters purely military the report has the decisive precision of a conscious master.

The single respect in which General Grant's report has any obvious political bearing is in its opening paragraphs, where he gives an exculpatory explanation of his being found at the head of the War Department. He brings to the front, and parades in full, the correspondence that took place on Mr. Stanton's suspension, although there is no man in the United States, certainly no member of Congress, who was not familiar with it. We suppose these letters are again brought forward for the sake of reproducing the compliments which Grant paid to Stanton in bowing him out of office. "Thou canst not say *I* did it," is the spirit of this part of the report. He furnishes, however, a pretty conclusive proof that it was a fit thing to be done, in the account he gives of the large and necessary retrenchments he immediately undertook, and Stanton had neglected. But it is too evident, both in the matter and manner of the report, that General Grant is solicitous to excuse himself and stand well with Congress. He is careful to insinuate the idea that he accepted the Secretaryship from a sense of military subordination, and he signs his report as General of the Army as well as Secretary of War. A *voluntary* participation in an administration whose chief deserves impeachment for high crimes, would be rather awkward for a Republican candidate for President, and yet nothing is clearer than that General Grant was free to do as he liked. His finessing on this point is more objectionable than his political silence.

The President's Message.

The New York *Tribune* closes a severe article upon the President's Message as follows:—

Mr. Johnson has placed himself ineffaceably on record as affirming and exercising the right of the Union to exact conditions of the ex-Rebel States. Let us now see *by whom* he holds that that power should be exercised.

The Convention of Florida, assembled by him, proposed to submit the repudiation of the Rebel debt to a vote of the people of their State; but receded on learning that this would not do, and repudiated that debt outright. A Legislature was thereupon convened, which ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, but appended the following condition:—

"*Resolved*, That this amendment to the Constitution of the United States is adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida, with the understanding that it does not confer upon the Congress the power to legislate upon the political *status* of the freedmen in this State."

Governor Marvin, having issued a proclamation with reference to reconstruction, Mr. Johnson's Secretary of State telegraphed him as follows:—

* * * * "It must, however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be *subject to the decision of Congress.* WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

—So we might go on, quoting Johnson against Johnson; but why need we? Having turned against those who elected him, how could he help turning his back on himself? We leave the subject, with an avowal of our conviction that the President—obstinate as he is—will regret having uttered this most perverse Message.

On a single further point do we dare to remark to-day. His views on finance are generally sound, and in nothing more demonstrably so than in this forcible statement of a primary economic truth:—

"The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means, is a question upon which political economists have not agreed; nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to those irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of ocean."

In palpable, overt defiance of the above, we read in the next column this absurd recommendation:—

"Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and the banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than $20, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad."

—Here "irrevocable laws," including "the law of demand and supply," are ignored, and Congress asked to deprive the country of such a currency as it may choose to employ, in order that "the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency." But such a currency happens not to be either beneficial or convenient to us, who have always supposed ourselves a part of the people. We receive at least $100,000 per annum by mail in small bank notes—money which could not be sent us in gold and silver unless at a heavy cost and risk. Those notes are indispensable to the successful prosecution of our business; for what reason shall we be deprived of them? Who is to be benefited by that which will work us so grave an injury? We need those notes—so do thousands of others—whose need is subserved by depriving us of them? Let us have specie payments and liberty of choice—those who need or choose specie drawing it at will, while we who need notes of less than $20 are likewise accommodated. Why cannot the President trust to a law which he says is "unerring as the tide," and let the people use such currency as experience has proved most convenient and useful?

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, calls attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE, constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth3

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 12 4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26[

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

6 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Stre.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 6] NO. 424 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

9 28] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour, is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dovar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, J. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 620 COMMERCE street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The first sale of properties under the administration of Sheriff Lyle was well attended, and a large number of properties were disposed of. Amongst them were the following, at the prices named:—

Ripka estate, Manayunk, $40,950.

Three-story brick house and lot, Sixth street, below Dickerson; 36 by 110 feet; ground-rent, $126—$5000.

Two-story brick house and lot, Pine street, above Till; 50 by 150 feet; $7000.

Half part of three-story brick house and lot, N. E. corner Water and Pine streets; 29 feet 1 inch by 50 feet 6 inches; subject to proportion of $3000 mortgage; $650.

Three-story brick house and lot, Parrish street, above Nineteenth; 15 by 70 feet; mortgage, $1600—$1600.

Two-story brick house and lot, Thompson street, below Seventeenth; 24 by 120 feet; ground-rent, $49 50—$1000.

Three-story brick house and lot, Twelfth street, below Washington; 16 feet 2 inches by 64; ground-rent, $61—$1000.

Three-story brick house and lot, No. 119 New street; 17 feet 8 inches by 73 feet 6 inches; ground-rent, $100—$7750.

Three-story brick house and lot, S. W. corner Sixteenth and Valeria streets; 18 by 80 feet; mortgage, $3600—$3005.

Two brick houses and lots, Bonsall street, above Ninth; 15 by 57 feet—$3000.

Three-story brick house and lot, Allen street, between Hanover and Palmer; 25 by 66 feet 11 inches; ground-rent, $30—$1500.

Lot north side Coates street, below Eighteenth; 18 by 80 feet—$1300.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Coates street, adjoining the above, same size—$4300.

Three-story brick house and lot, Olive street, below Eighteenth, 18 by 40 feet—$1200.

Three-story brick house and lot, Olive street, adjoining the above; same size—$1100.

Lot west side of Orian street, below Nanscript, Twenty-fourth Ward, 16 by 71 feet; together with the lot of ground, beer vaults, distillery, with two-story stone buildings, S E. corner Thirty-fifth and Sycamore streets, 50 by 167 feet 6 inches—$8200.

Lot Christian street, above Twenty-first, 16 by 76 feet deep to an alley, with privilege—$1950.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Last evening the full returns from all the fire companies in the various districts of our city, voting for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, were received at the hall of the Fire Association, at the corner of Fifth and North streets. This drew a large body of firemen about the vicinity, while the hall itself was well filled with the delegates from the companies.

Samuel S. Stone presided, T. West Blake acting as Secretary. After the introductory business the returns were handed in. Messrs. J. B. Allen and William H. Kendrick were appointed as tellers.

The following is a summary of the vote:—

Terrence McCusker, of Moyamensing Hose	32
George Downey, Jr., Western Engine	30
George Hensler, Mechanic Engine	13
Andrew J. Baker, Diligent Engine	3
H. A. Cook, Hibernia Engine	3
Samuel J. Yarger, Empire Hook and Ladder	2
William A. Delaney, Good Intent Hose	1
Total vote	84

Instead of a return from the Fairmount Engine, a communication was read from that company, embodying a resolution to the effect that it would be inexpedient for them to participate in the election for Chief Engineer for the unexpired term of David M. Lyle, deceased.

The Phœnix Hose gave this as its reason also for not sending any returns.

Protests were entered by the Western Engine Company against receiving the returns from the Reliance Engine, and from the Congress, of Chesnut Hill, but on a rising vote in each case, the protests were laid upon the table.

A protest against the return of the Mantua Hook and Ladder Company was also made by the Philadelphia Fire Company, but was lost on a vote being taken.

The President then announced the result of the votes, and declared Mr. Terrence McCusker, of the Moyamensing Hose, to be duly elected by the Fire Department, and that his name would be sent to Councils for confirmation. When the result was announced to the waiting crowd of firemen in the street, three rousing cheers were given, and a tiger that made the streets fairly resound with its force.

MEETING OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of cigar manufacturers of this city was held yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, a preamble and resolutions were read, emanating from the Cigar Makers' Union, in which they pledged themselves to adhere to the bill of prices adopted by them a few weeks since, and that they had, after mature deliberation, determined not to rescind or alter them. The members then engaged in a discussion in reference to the conclusions arrived at by the members of the Union, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions should be returned to the body from which they emanated.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the cigar manufacturers of this city, will employ no hands who will be controlled by the Cigar Makers' Union.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned to assemble at the call of the President.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At the regular quarterly session of the Grand Lodge of A. Y. M., held at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, in this city, on Wednesday, December 4th, the following were elected officers for that body:—Richard Vaux, R. W. Grand Master; R. A. Lamberton, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Samuel C. Perkins, R. W. S. G. Warden; Fred R. Potter, R. W. J. G. Warden.

These officers will be installed on St. John's day, December 27, at the Annual Communication, to be held on that day.

The following were also elected:—

Trustees of the Girard Bequest—Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, David Boyd, George Thomson, Daniel M. Fox.

Trustees of Grand Lodge Charity Fund—Joseph S. Riley, Jacob Loudenslager, George Slocom, John Wilson, Sr., Daniel Brittain.

Besides the above business, reports of committees were read and considered.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. LANDER AS MARY STUART.—Mrs. Lander was greeted last evening by an ovation due a prodigienne so eminently successful in the artful portraiture of "Mary, Queen of Scots." Almost every seat in the house was occupied, and the faintest whisper, audible as it was to those seated upon the seats nearest to the doorway, was expressive of the deep interest manifested by the audience in the unexceptionable acting of Mrs. Lander. The interview between the haughty "Elizabeth" and the imprisoned Mary" seemed to fire the audience with a detestation of the imperious and jealous Queen; and when her approach was announced, Mary's' wrongs welled up in a passionate review—the heart broken with sorrow, and by the cruel sufferings inflicted by a sister's hand, caused her to shrink back as from a viper's presence. The goodness of her nature at last induced her approach, and, upon beaded knee, implored the masculine Queen to inform her how she had offended; and when "Elizabeth" turned her from her feet, and taunted her with the remark that "a common fame becomes common beauty," the struggling heart of Mary" bursts with its agony of grief; hurling from her face the illegitimacy of "Elizabeth's" birth, she exclaims as the cowering form of the Queen disappears, "Ah, I am your Queen!" The scene at this moment inspired the house, and drew continued applause.

In the next scene "Elizabeth," although differing with the wholesome truths uttered by Mary," at first refuses to sign the death-warrant, but her religion is appealed to, and when she recalls the allusion to her birth, she exclaims, with a vindictive smile, "She shall die." To "Leicester," the treacherous, is assigned the "Burleigh" to bear the fatal news. "Mary" receives it with composure, and invokes blessings upon her faithful attendants. During this part of the rendition the house was still as death, and many a moist eye might be noted among the audience. The gloomy moments were inspired by the cheerfulness of "Mary," and the fatal knife frees "Elizabeth's" ambition from her hated rival.

Mr. Taylor enacted the fickle and perjured "Leicester" to perfection. Mr. Fenno, as "Lord Burleigh," the iron hand that controlled the bloody Queen, was accomplished in his acting. Mr. Cogswell, as "Mortimer," was faultless, as were the costumes.

This evening Mrs. Leader will repeat, by request, "Elizabeth."—*From the Boston Journal.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. Lander appears in her great *role* of "Elizabeth" again this evening, supported by Mr. J. H. Taylor and the excellent stock company. To-morrow (Friday) evening *Mary Stuart* will be presented for Mrs. Lander's first benefit.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Elsewhere will be found the announcement of the La Grange Brignoli Opera Troupe, who propose to give a brief season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, commencing December 16. Madame De La Grange is the acknowledged queen of the lyric stage. Brignoli, Massamilliani, and other favorites will support her. *Il Trovatore* is the opening opera. Season tickets will be on sale at the box office of the Academy next Wednesday.

CHESNUT.—M'lle Marie Zoe appears in four great characters this evening, in the *Broken Sword* and *French Spy*. Her dancing and broadsword action are universally admired. To-morrow night, benefit of Zoe.

THE WALNUT is still crowded nightly with the admirers of Brougham and his *Lottery of Life*.

"ROSEDALE," at the Arch, will be presented again to-night, with Mrs. John Drew as "Rosa Leigh."

Miss EMMA FOWLER and the Carlo Family are the principal attractions at Fox's American Variety Theatre.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the concert on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at Musical Fund Hall:—

Overture Op. 38.....Kalliwoda
Song—"The Thear." Cornet Solo.....F. Kuecken
Performed by G. Dunn.
Waltz—"The Spiraleu" s.....J. Strauss
Allegretto scherzando f rom Sin onie No 8. Beethoven
Overture—"Martha" (by request).....Flotow
Duet from "Zompa".....F. Herold
Finale from "Macbeth".....A. H. Cheland

CONCERT AT GERMANTOWN.—Miss Caroline McCaffrey will give a grand vocal concert on next Tuesday evening, December 10, at the Town Hall, Germantown, which promises to be a brilliant affair. Miss McCaffrey will be assisted by Madame Behrens, Miss Helen McCaffrey, Mr. Theodore Habelmann, Mr. Philip Carlin, Mr. S. Behrens, and other artistes. See announcement elsewhere.

HABELMANN'S CONCERTS occur this and to-morrow evenings, at Concert Hall. Hermanns, Habelmann, and Johaunsen all appear at each entertainment.

HOW IT SEEMS TO A SPECTATOR.—Those who look on a game should be, and generally are, the most capable critics. The London *Spectator* is out of patience with the Republican party, because "they seem willing to make contracts with any number of devils, if only they may be allowed to carry on God's work."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....7 09 MOON RISES.....0 24
SUN SETS.....4 33 HIGH WATER.....8 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Nov. 16
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 19
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
China	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 24
Recia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 28
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 25
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 5
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Moravian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 6
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Artie Garwood, Edwards, Washington, John C. Scott & Sons.

Schr E. F. Crowell, Stevens, Boston, via Salem, N. J., Captain.

Str Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, from New York.

Schr Viola, Scott, from Beaufort.

Steamer C. G. Walker, Sheria, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Blomidon, Cowan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d ult.

Ship T. Harward, Strickland, hence, was going up to New Orleans 29th ult.

Ships Sansparell, McAlpine; Stratford, Myers; and T. Cochran, King, for Philadelphia, were at Liverpool 23d ult.

Barque White Wing, Pike, for Laguayra, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque L. Warren, Cobb, for Philadelphia, cleared at Antwerp 15th ult.

Barque Cereal, Bolt, hence, at Venice 13th ult.

Barque Eagle, Potter, hence, remained at Palermo 15th ult.

Brig Cuba, Snow, hence, at Genoa 16th ult.

Brig R. H. McGilvery, Carl, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 2d inst.

Schr Thos. Holcomb, Godfrey, hence, at Genoa 18th ultimo.

Schr A. D. Gilbert, Noell, hence for London, at Gravesend 23d ult.

Schr G. R. Conover, Robinson, hence at Richmond 2d inst.

Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, for New York, cleared at Mobile 30th ult.

Schr Cornelia, Joyce, hence, at Norfolk 3d inst.

Schr M. E. Smith, hence for Alyn's Point, at New London 2d inst.

Schr W. Gillum, Scovel, hence for Hartford, at New York yesterday.

Schrs M. H. Read and Lamartine, hence, at New Bedford 2d inst.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, hence for Boston, at Newport 2d inst., with loss of mainsail.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 2d instant.

Schr A. Birrell, Atwood, hence, at Fall River 2d instant.

Schr H. Vanneman, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr Kate Ranger, hence for Norwich, at New London 1st inst.

Schrs William, Paxson, and Garland, Libby, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schr L. J. Wurtz, Hatch, from Deer Isle for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult.

Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schr Ada A. Andrews, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult.

Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from New York for Philadelphia, returned 3d inst. Nov. 30, 7 A. M., off Absecom, was run into by an unknown schr, striking us on the starboard side amidships, carrying away about fifty feet of the rail, stanchions and bulwarks, fore and mainsail, mainboom and main-rigging. The schr in collision was probably the Sarah L. Simmons, from Philadelphia for Boston, which put in at New York 2d inst.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m p PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 22 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information apply at the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York,
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
12 3 3m

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

The JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 2 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily, at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
6 16

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11½ No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

3 5 tuths No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN BARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 12

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M, the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 5,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $20,000.
On Route No. 3, $10,000.
On Route No. 5, $20,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 1J11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M, on THURSDAY, the 30 day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 26 13t9 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 3 14

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 26 13t9 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 ts Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on THURSDAY, December 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non regulation, new, damaged, and unserviceable clothing, etc., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet	hemp cord, new.	3000	Sibley tent stoves.
18,000	blankets.	800	jackets.
10,000	yards lace.	1000	Zouave jackets.
4,500	pairs bootees.	1500	cavalry do.
500	pairs boots.	3000	V. R. C. do.
2,800	trowsers, foot.	1450	great coats.
1,500	trowsers, m'ted.	800	infantry do.
2,200	bedsacks.	700	artillery do.
850	assorted tents.	370	vests.
850	abelter tents.		Bugles, trumpets, etc. etc.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
12 4 6t Brevet Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11 2 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 6 No. 108 JONES' Alley.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BOND

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

Financial Differences—"Under Which King, Bezonian?"

The laudable desire of an American citizen to ascertain for himself what would be for the good of his country, would naturally lead him to attempt an investigation of the finances of his native land, and seek to ascertain, from some of those writers who have given the subject their attention, what is the correct policy for our Secretary of the Treasury. If he sets about this national task, he will soon find how vain is all trust in human intellect. There appear not to be any two thinkers of the present day who concur in any plan which would be the true policy for our nation. We remark this with surprise. Before now we have found differences in other matters. Questions of public concern generally have two sides to them, and each writer follows one banner. But in the present case there is an army, each man of which carries his own standard and fights under his own flag. They differ not in detail, but at the very foundation. We notice the two leading New York papers of yesterday, the *Tribune* and the *Herald*, took occasion, on the publication of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to comment on the contents of that document and to express their views on the subject of finance in general.

Reading the two articles side by side calls to mind the journey of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. Let the national banks be the windmill, and the parallel is perfect. "Fortune," cried the Don, "directs our affairs. Look yonder, Sancho, there are at least thirty outrageous giants whom I intend to encounter, and having deprived them of life, we will begin to enrich ourselves with their spoils; for they are lawful prizes, and the extirpation of that cursed brood will be an acceptable service to heaven." "What giants?" quoth Sancho. "Pray look better, sir; those things are not giants, but windmills, and the arms are their sails, which, being whirled about, make the mill go." The difference of opinion between our contemporaries is as great as that of the knight and his squire; and what with the Don of the *Herald* and the wild ideas of the Sancho of the *Tribune*, and his attempts to convince his neighbor, we do not wonder that people buy land, and begin to tremble at the mention of national finances. Let us instance a point of difference. The *Tribune*, in speaking of the circulation, favors a total withdrawal of all legal-tender, and the substitution in its place of national bank notes. It says:—

"*Legal-tenders are a 'forced loan'—a sort of legal robbery*, adapted only to a state of war. They do not constitute a paper-money currency, permanently secured, and adapted to a state of peace. The National Bank notes do. There is nothing of the character of robbery or force about them. They are not depreciated Government lies. They represent no broken promises. They are well-secured promises to pay 'dollars.'

"Any paper currency, to deserve the name, must be—1. Secured; 2. Redeemable. Greenbacks are neither. They are a standing advertisement that the United States are insolvent. The national banking system will furnish us a currency both secured and redeemable in gold, so soon as the Government and the country shall return to specie payments. It is impossible to do it before.

"We must have some banking system adapted to a condition of peace. *The legal-tenders are no banking system whatever, but a forced loan.* They have no self-regulating, expansive and contractive power, adapted to the business wants of the community."

The question here is fairly met and decided in favor of the bank notes. In fact, the article and language are so strong that we almost begin to pity the poor creature who could favor "greenbacks," and think that, after all, but few people are so deluded, and that that question is satisfactorily settled. But in looking at the *Herald*, where are our conclusions? That paper maintains directly the reverse, with quite equal energy. It says:—

"The Secretary speaks of the banks being 'connected with the credit of the Government.' He has not the hardihood to say they are necessary to its credit. Yes, they are connected with the credit of the Government—that is, the Government lends them its credit to bank upon, and makes in addition a gratuity to them of a national circulating medium. It is a one-sided affair, and the banks get all the benefit. *They are of no earthly use to the credit of the Government and never can be. It is a monstrous monopoly*, drawing upon the credit lent to them, and the circulation given to them, fifteen or sixteen per cent. from the industrial earnings of the people. Mr. McCulloch and the Comptroller of the Currency endeavor to make it appear that the banks do not receive this enormous benefit, and that there would be no saving by the substitution of a legal-tender currency for national bank circulation, and they particularly refer to the taxes the banks pay by the way of sustaining their argument. This is simply ridiculous, and an insult to the common sense of the nation. *We want no contraction, and only a uniform currency by substituting legal-tenders for the national bank circulation.* We shall grow up to specie payments, if that be desirable, within a few years through the natural growth of population, business, and the country."

Here, then, in language quite as emphatic, and with arguments almost as specious, the opposite is held forth. The patient is lying senseless. Says doctor of the old school, "It is apoplexy; bleed him freely, and draw the blood from the head." Says doctor of the new school, "It is exhaustion; as you value his life, not a drop of blood must be drawn. Stimulants are all that can save him." And we unprofessionals stand undecided, and would it cause great surprise if, meanwhile, the patient died? Yet, to the unfinancial eye, the discussion between our financiers looks not unlike our sick-bed parallel.

The two great divisions which present irreconcilable differences may be called the contractionists and expansionists. The first desire to withdraw the legal tenders from circulation and substitute in their place a specie currency. This view of the question has been substantially declared in favor of by the actions of Congress and the repeated support of the Secretary of the Treasury. By law that officer was authorized to withdraw four millions per month, if he deemed it expedient. There seems to be little doubt that, unless a financial revulsion takes place, such a policy will be the one attempted. If this idea is not carried to an excess, it will not necessitate the withdrawal of the National Bank notes, for as these notes are not fictitious in value, but represent so much capital in national bonds, and as, by the resumption of specie payments, so far as the legal-tenders are concerned, the bonds become worth their face value in gold, therefore the notes will really be the representative of gold, and will circulate on a par with coin. Such seems to be the course marked out by Mr. McCulloch. It is bitterly attacked, however, by the expansionists, who declare that with contraction and an attempt at resumption will come stagnation of business, prostration of trade, in fact, financial ruin; that all the past teaches us that in seasons of depression, expansion is the only cure; that Great Britain has again and again ridden free of the storm by an increase of her circulation, and that for us to contract when we are already weak is a suicidal policy.

They favor expansion, and numerous are the plans proposed. The *Herald* and its advocates wish to see all the national bank notes returned, and in their place let us issue a yet larger supply of "greenbacks." In other words, there are now about $700,000,000 of notes and greenbacks; call them all in, and issue new "greenbacks" to the amount of say $1,000,000,000. This will carry the country through the present depression, will cut off the profits of the national banks, and reduce these institutions, which are named by these opinionists as little better than the giants which Don Quixote charged upon, to mere companies for discount and deposit. To this the contractionists reply that none of the remedies proposed would be a remedy; it would be but postponing the evil day, and make it ten times worse when it comes; that expansion cannot continue forever, and that we had better suffer and resume now, when we have but $700,000,000, rather than increase the trouble in the future by making the circulation half as large again; that it is but a temporary makeshift, and neither warranted by prudence nor policy. Such is the difficulty in which our people are placed. How shall we decide between the two? Each is but a theory. Each seems plausible and well founded until we hear the other. But the opposition utterly annihilates all the simplest principles of its opponent. With one or the other we would be satisfied, but with both our nation can only say, "How happy I would be with either, were t'other dear charmer away." Not wishing to be partisans of either theory, we state each, and let our readers choose for themselves, if they feel inclined to form a decided opinion.

The End Approaching.

It is not necessary that the mighty enterprise which is slowly completing the Pacific Railroad should finish its task before we reap the advantages. Already is the effect perceptible in the increased facility and rapidity of connection between us and the Pacific coast. Up to the present date it has always been much quicker to send the mails by steamship than it was across the Plains. So much, however, of the road is now completed as to take less time to forward the mails by the railroad, so far as it is completed from the West, than to send them by express across the intervening distance until they meet the line pushing from the East, whence they come direct to Philadelphia by mail. According to the old method, it required twenty-three days to come by sea; now the mails which arrive to-day come direct in fifteen days. This is unprecedented, and when we remember the importance of speed in business letters, it is of incalculable advantage. The New York *Herald*, in speaking of this fact, says:—

"The fact that it is now possible is due to the energy which has been manifested by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the construction of the great national line which that corporation has had in hand. The total time from Japan to New York is now reduced to about forty days, while the Liverpool merchants may receive their advices by this route in nine or ten days more. The industrial armies who are digging and blasting a way for the locomotive through the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada are working as directly in the interests of New York and European capitalists and merchants as of those personally connected with the railroad companies. In five years hence the wonder will be, not that any parties were audacious enough to project and build a Pacific Railroad, but that the business men of this city and of the country were so long content to do without it."

The signs of the times cannot be mistaken. It is not merely by the report of the Company that the approach of the end is seen, but facts speak too plainly to deceive. The great project of the century is nearing its completion, and the vast current of trade will ere long begin to flow in the channels which the myriads of laborers and the millions of capital are now preparing for its reception. And with that opening will come a commercial revolution.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Mississippi River System of this Country—The Three Grand Divisions—The Valleys of the Ohio, of the Mississippi, and of the Missouri—The Development of Each—The Railway System of the Country—Man's Triumph Over Nature, Etc. Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2, 1867.

The distinguishing feature of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains is the wonderful river system of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. To get a just and comprehensive idea of this, one must study the map. It will be noticed that this system divides itself naturally into three great parts—an eastern, central, and western; the valley of the Ohio river constituting the eastern, the valley of the Mississippi proper constituting the central, and the valley of the Missouri constituting the western. The extent of this river system, the amount of navigation it affords, the productiveness of the country it drains, and the rapidity of development in population, wealth, and power which it has witnessed and is now witnessing, are unparalleled anywhere in the world.

As to mere extent it is stupendous. It covers more than twenty degrees of latitude and more than thirty-five degrees of longitude. Its navigation extends from St. Paul in the north to New Orleans in the South, and from Oil City in the East to Fort Benton in the West. Its headwaters in the East drain Western New York and Pennsylvania; in the North, Minnesota and Wisconsin; and in the West, Montana and British Columbia. The trip from Pittsburg to Fort Benton in Montana by steamboat is not only practicable, but has been an actual fact of more than a single occurrence in the course of commerce.

The productions of this vast region embrace nearly all varieties of all climes, from the cotton, rice, sugar-cane, and oranges of the lower Mississippi to the petroleum, coal, and iron of Pennsylvania, the wheat and lumber of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the buffaloes of Kansas, the furs of British Columbia, and the gold dust of Montana.

The Eastern division of this great river system, or the Ohio valley, has been pretty well developed. It has given us the splendid agriculture of Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and of Kentucky, and the mineral and manufacturing interests of which Pittsburg and Cincinnati are the chief centres, which together can hardly have less than half a million of population within their limits or immediate dependencies.

The Central division, or the Mississippi valley proper, is in progress of development, but as yet its vast resources have been but slightly brought out. The agriculture of its lower section, including the production of cotton, rice, and sugar-cane, is in a very rude and primitive condition. It was much prostrated by the war, and has not yet recovered even its former status. Its capabilities, however, are enormous; and whenever the political condition of the country shall have become permanently settled, so that capital can be safely used in those sections, no portion of the country will advance more rapidly in population and wealth than the Lower Mississippi valley. New Orleans will then regain her former importance as a commercial point, and will advance with more rapid strides than ever before.

The regions of the upper Mississippi, including those portions of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota which are immediately tributary to the river, are in the process of rapid growth and development.

There are immense mineral resources of lumber, iron, lead, and coal in these regions, that are just beginning to be turned to account, and that point to the future establishment of a manufacturing interest at St. Louis which will probably eclipse anything of the kind in the country. The agricultural resources of this part of the valley are exhaustless. Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are among the greatest wheat-growing States in the Union. Western Illinois raises immense quantities of corn, stock of all kinds, and is a country kindly adapted to the peach and grape. It also abounds in coal. The pineries of the Upper Mississippi are extensive and valuable. The natural outlet for all this country is by way of the Mississippi river, and if there were a great city like New York or Philadelphia at its mouth, nothing could prevent the flow of commerce in that direction. But the great commercial centres of the country, regulating our foreign trade, are situated on our Atlantic seaboard, and have determined the railway system of the country into an almost exclusively east and west system, so that there is a constant tendency to counteract the natural flow of the trade of the West, as determined *a priori* by her rivers, and to carry it to the Eastern seaboard. The events of the past six years have well-nigh established this, to some extent at least, artificial direction of commerce in the United States. Its first great impetus, however, was given by the genius of that far-seeing statesman, De Witt Clinton, when he projected and established the Erie Canal, connecting the great lakes with the tide-waters of the Atlantic. Had he lived a quarter century earlier or later, New York and New Orleans might perchance have exchanged places. Such is the influence which a great mind often exerts upon the destinies of a country. There are now nearly a score of railway lines touching the Mississippi at various points from St. Louis up, and leading away to the East. These roads bring little or no commerce to the river, but, on the contrary, are so many artificial channels by which *its* trade is carried away to the Atlantic seaboard, instead of finding its natural course to the Gulf of Mexico. Many of these lines cross the Mississippi and extend their iron arms around to the valley of the Missouri.

There is nothing more interesting to the thoughtful observer than this mighty east and west flow of commerce in the United States. It shows the power of man to compete with the forces of nature on a great scale. Nothing seems more in accordance with the laws of nature than that the trade of the Mississippi valley and its tributaries should have concentrated at the mouth of that river. It is as natural as that water should run down hill. Yet the bulk of that mighty commerce is directed from its natural channels, is carried away over rivers and mountains, and distributed to the world from a distant seaboard.

I have hardly left myself room to speak of what I have denominated the Western, or Missouri valley, division of this great river system; yet, for the sake of presenting a connected view of the subject, I will tax the reader's attention a little further.

The Missouri river is really the great parent river, and the Mississippi is the true tributary. Above their junction at Alton the Missouri is the larger stream, has the greater number of tributaries and more important ones, is the longest river by nearly a thousand miles, and drains by far the wider extent of country. The Missouri rises in the Rocky Mountains, as far west as the longitude of Salt Lake, and about in the latitude of Northern New York. Its first course is for a long distance northward, until it almost reaches the British possessions, and here, away at this northernmost point, in a higher latitude than that of Quebec, it becomes a navigable stream for steamboats of a large capacity. It maintains an easterly course, without falling essentially from this high latitude, for about a thousand miles, receiving on its way the Yellow Stone river, itself a navigable stream. It then commences to fall off rapidly to the South until, at Kansas City, after flowing a thousand miles more, and receiving the Kansas and Platte rivers, besides innumerable smaller tributaries, it turns almost squarely to the east, traverses the entire State of Missouri, and unites with the Mississippi a short distance above St. Louis. This great valley is as yet almost a *terra incognita*. Through the State of Missouri it is settled up along the stream, but the country back is still to a great extent in its virgin condition. The eastern border of Kansas is settled to some considerable extent; and there are some settlements in Nebraska and Western Iowa. Above that, there is almost an unbroken wilderness clear to Fort Benton, where the Montana trade is reached.

The chief towns in the Missouri valley are Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and Leavenworth. There is more activity, more stir, more settlement, more development going on just now in the lower portion of the Missouri valley, say from St. Louis to Omaha, than in any other portion of the country. An immense immigration is pouring into Missouri and Kansas, especially along the lines of the railroads. A great deal of money, too, is in circulation from the great public works which are in progress. The whole Kansas valley is full of life from the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, while a similar state of things prevails along the valley of the Platte from the building of the Nebraska Pacific Railroad, more commonly and strictly called the "Union Pacific." The development of the Montana gold regions is also giving a great impetus to the traffic of the upper Missouri. More than ninety boats, I am told, made the trip this season from St. Louis to Fort Benton, and the number in the trade for next season will probably be still larger.

The resources of this great valley are as yet almost wholly undeveloped. The lower portion of it comprises the very garden of the West for agricultural productions. What capabilities the Upper Missouri valley will show in this respect are still a matter of conjecture. Its richness in the precious minerals, however, is fully established, and is already stimulating a large and profitable commerce.

I have thus briefly sketched the remarkable river system of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The world furnishes no parallel to it. Its development is still in its merest infancy, yet it has built up great cities and founded a mighty commerce. Persons are now living who will see it inhabited by a hundred millions of people and controlling the destinies of this country. The sceptre has already passed from the Atlantic slope, never to be regained. There is no longer any "West" this side of the Rocky Mountains. Kansas is the geographical centre of the continent. This mighty valley, with its teeming millions, is to be the future seat of the greatest and most wonderful empire that the world has ever seen!

T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MONTH OF ROSES IS THE MOST fragrant month in the calendar, but it is soon over, and bloom lies a-withering. But remember, ladies, with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on your toilets, you can have a rarer perfume than June flowers ever yielded all the year round.—*Trenton Gazette.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND UNION FAIR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA, IN AID OF THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL, now being erected under the auspices of the CHURCH EXTENSION COMMISSION, will open on MONDAY EVENING next, December 9, at CONCERT HALL, and will continue for one week.

An excellent selection of FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES will be on sale at reasonable prices at the tables of the different Churches. ALL CHANCES, VOTING SCHEMES, ETC., WILL BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING THE FAIR, and these objectionable features being disallowed, the patronage and support of the denomination and public generally are earnestly solicited and expected.

Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street and from the superintendents and Teachers of the various Baptist Sunday Schools. 12 5 3t

In order to avoid any interference with the Fair, the Hassler Orchestra have most generously consented to defer their usual Monday afternoon Concert, to the 9th inst.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA Will be held at the League House, ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.
11 30 7t

MOUNG SHAW LOO, OF MAULMAIN, Burmah, having completed a classical, theological and medical education, is about to return to his native land.

A FAREWELL MEETING will be held ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 5, AT THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.

Addresses may be expected from Brethren Shaw Loo, G. D. Boardman, and J. H. Castle. 12 4 2t

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.

The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared.

11 29 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 6w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY, Secretary.
11 14 20d

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOVEMBER 29, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, Messrs. Edward W. Clark, John Welsh, Clarence H. Clark, and George F. Tyler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Jacob P. Jones, Frederick Fraley, Samuel E. Stokes, and Charles Wheeler from their positions as Managers of said Company.

F. MITCHELL, Secretary.
11 29 6t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company held this day, EDWARD W. CLARK, Esq., was elected President of said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office.

F. MITCHELL, Secretary.
11 29 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

For the convenience of its Stockholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares.

11 29 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1867.

For the convenience of its Stockholders, this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State tax of Three Mills, now due upon their respective shares.

12 4 3t R. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

PROFESSOR BLOTS' LECTURES ON COOKERY, in ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M., December 4, 5, 6, and 9. Terms for the course of four lectures, $3; single lecture, $1. 12 3

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FEVER AND AGUE.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage, "A remedy worse than the disease." Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists. 12 4 10t

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,

Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified first in order of merit

Over all other American Exhibitors,

And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

FOR SALE ONLY BY [1 20 tuthsatt

BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.

Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuthsly

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS,

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS

NOVELTY.

These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this

CHRISTMAS SALES,

AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

JUST AT THIS TIME AN earnest spirit of inquiry has sprung up in the Jewish Church, which promises great good to the Christian World.

INTO THE LIGHT;
OR, THE JEWESS,

Is written with the legitimate purpose of assisting all earnest inquirers, using the language of an exalted literature and the mechanism of the modern novel to help in the accomplishment of its purpose.

NAOMI, THE PEERLESS, the exquisite copy of a thousand models existing in our midst everywhere, drawn by the hand of a woman of great power, will win the love of every reader.

For dignity and simplicity, nobleness of purpose, broad religious toleration, freedom from cant and preaching, truthful portrayal of life in town and country

INTO THE LIGHT

Is not surpassed by any modern novel.

$1·75 buys it at every Bookstore in Philadelphia.

LORING, Publisher,
1t BOSTON.

NOTICE.

To Persons Intending to Effect INSURANCE UPON THEIR LIVES,

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 921 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Offers inducements equal to anyother Company, and superior to many.

The return premium has averaged larger than most of the other Companies.

The insured participate EVERY YEAR in the division of surplus, while in some companies no return is ever given for the first year's premium.

All the Surplus Belongs to the Insured!

There being no Stockholders to claim a share.

The security is ample. The assets are well and safely invested, and in proportion to the amount of liability.

INSURE NOW!

ALL POLICIES ISSUED PREVIOUS TO FIRST JANUARY WILL SHARE IN THE JANUARY DIVISION.

ASSETS.....$1,800,000.

Losses Paid Promptly.

JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 12 3 mwf 1st

PRINCIPAL AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed:—

On $3.....TWO PER CENT
$20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
$100 and upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The United States Revenue Stamp printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc.

Orders solicited from Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Banks, Bankers, and others.

The following discount allowed on the Stamped Paper:—

Under $100.....TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.
$100 to $300.....THREE PER CENT
$300 and over.....FOUR PER CENT.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
11 29 1t PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.

Central location. No. 121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, now vacant. 12 4

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST
CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 9 30 3m

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156 33 do. do. 5-20's of 1862.
$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1864.
$157 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33 do. do. 5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83 do. do. 5 per cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

FRENCH BRIE CHEESE.

LOVERS OF FINE IMPORTED CHEESE ARE INVITED TO CALL AT BROAD AND WALNUT, AND FIND THERE THE FINEST VARIETY AND QUALITY OF CHEESE IN THE CITY. WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF VERY CHOICE BRIE CHEESE, CURIOUSLY PUT UP IN FRANCE, IN BASKETS, AND OF VERY RICH FLAVOR. ALSO, ROQUEFORT, STILTON, CHEDDAR, EDAM, PINEAPPLE, IMITATION OF DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, AND RICH CREAM CHEESE.

NEUFCHATEL AND CAMEMBERT WILL BE RECEIVED IN A FEW DAYS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

AT "THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE"

10,000 Pictures at a Reduction of 98 Per Cent.
$2 Books Selling at 25 Cents.
$3 Books Selling at 50 Cents.
$1·50 Books Selling at 25 Cents.

A new lot of these Cheap Books now ready for inspection.

1000 Chromos Reduced from 33⅓ to 75 Per Cent.

Everything in our Line either at Wholesale or Less than Cost.

Call and look over our counters. Store kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 4 24p NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

REMOVAL.

CONWAY BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, AND TOYS.

Have removed from No. 40 North FOURTH Street, to the large and spacious storerooms

NOS. 22 AND 24 N. FOURTH STREET,

Southwest corner of Commerce. [12 4 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

PURSE AND STAKE OF $300.

Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Road Wagons. Good day and track. Three best road horses in the city.

Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. M. HAMMILL NAMES B. H. MAY BOX.
OWNER NAMES B. M. GAZELLE.
OWNER NAMES B. H. STRATHMORE.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. 12 3 3t

LADY'S ALMANAC

FOR 1868.—This popular gilt-edged miniature volume is replete with Poetic sentiment, Pleasing Miscellany, Household Receipts, Calendar and Memoranda pages, etc. Price 50 cents. Mailed, postpaid. Issued by GEORGE COOLIDGE, No. 3 MILK street, Boston, and sold by all booksellers, Philadelphia, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 12 3 3t

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—On and after THURSDAY, December 5, the steamer ARIEL will discontinue her trips. The steamer S. M. FELTON will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 P. M. and WILMINGTON at 7:30 A. M. 12 4 3t

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and returning, leaves Wilmington at 7:30 A. M., Arrive to Wilmington, 10 cents. Chester, or Hook, 10 cts. [12 4 3t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia.

At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WINTER SHOPPING.—It has been many years since the initial winter month has been ushered in at as zeroic a temperature as characterized the opening of the present month. Persons who delayed making their necessary winter purchases were caught unprepared, and the result has been no disadvantage to clothing men and furriers. In the latter department, the leading house in this city—Messrs. A. K. & F. K. Womrath's, No. 417 Arch street—has presented an unusually animated scene for several days. Their large store is daily resorted to by hundreds of our ladies of wealth and fashion for the magnificent Furs which this house always displays in such profusion and elegance as no other attempts. And yet it is due to the proprietors to say that, in all the medium and minor grades of Furs their stock is not surpassed, if it is equalled, by any other in the country. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the stock now offered by the Messrs. Womrath presents inducements to purchasers in all grades and classes of Furs that are not found in any other, for the simple reason that they are the leading importers of and dealers in these articles in the United States, and have determined, in view of their proposed removal to their new store, to sell their goods at unprecedented low prices. They are selling sets of furs from five dollars to one thousand dollars, having sold several sets at the latter price within the present week. It will not surprise us if they dispose of a million dollars' worth of furs between now and the 1st of January, 1868. Their assortment surpasses any Fur display that has ever been made in Philadelphia, and embraces in profuse variety muffs, tippets, collars, etc., in Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Fitch, etc., of all the latest styles and superior finish. Their new Simla muff is a special favorite with ladies in mourning, so much so as to have rendered necessary several additional importations. Their assortment of carriage and sleigh-robes and foot muffs is also very complete, and invites the preference of all who are choice in their taste in the selection of these articles. To give some idea of the extent of their stock in these articles, we may state that they offer robes in every grade, from a cat's skin to a lion's.

THE Secretary of the Treasury's Report reveals a very satisfactory state of the national finances, and, says the Secretary, "This is now a fitting opportunity to further provide for its improvement." Speaking of "fitting opportunities," they are as abundant as *fitting customers* at this season of the year, at the large Ready-Made Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

APPLICATIONS for the admission of orphans into the Riverside Institute are pouring in from all sections. The Institution will be open on the first of the new year, and the Trustees will admit just such number as the funds subscribed at that time will permit. Subscriptions will be received at No. 921 Chesnut street until the day fixed for the grand distribution of $300,000 worth of presents.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are held out to the purchasers of Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. The attachment of the Bruen Manufacturing Company's new cloth plate to them forms the greatest combination yet achieved by any inventive genius. This makes three distinct and different stitches; the lock stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric; the elastic double-loop stitch, using the thread directly from two spools, without rewinding on the bobbin, and the three-thread ornamental stitch, which is adapted to the execution of the most exquisite embroidery. Messrs. Peterson & Little are furnishing those now purchasing the Wheeler & Wilson with one of the Bruen Manufacturing Company's new cloth plates without any additional cost, and it can be applied to most of their old machines. Price $10. The Wheeler & Wilson is the cheapest machine in the market. Call and examine it at No. 704 Chesnut street before making your purchases.

CATARRH.—For Chronic Catarrh of long standing, Acute Catarrh, or sore in the Head, Frequent Discharge from the Nose, Sneezing, Acute Coryza, nothing equals Humphrey's Specific No. 19. This class of diseases, as is well known, is of very frequent, nay, almost universal prevalence, and the chronic forms are especially obstinate. Ordinary remedies are of very little service in effecting a cure, nor is the boasted inhalation any better.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 22 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hoffman, Twentieth and Green streets; John Hier, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

ALL NERVE COMPLAINTS tend to affect the mind as well as the body, therefore we should be cautious not to allow them to remain in the system; but on the first appearance of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any painful nervous affection, an occasional dose of Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill should be taken, which will give tone and vigor to the nerve fluid and dispel any of these maladies. Apothecaries have this medicine.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) World's Hair Restorer Dressing (in one bottle). All my wife and children prefer it. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CONCESSION TO CUSTOMERS.—
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—HAAS.—On the evening of the 1st instant, by Rev. A. H. Lung, WILLIAM H. CRAIG to VIOLETTA HAAS, all of the Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia.

MONTGOMERY—REESS.—By the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. ANDREW MONTGOMERY, of Baltimore, to Miss CARRIE, daughter of Colonel Charles Bard Reess, of this city.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—On the 3d instant, after a severe illness, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1020 Wiswater street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

EAGER.—On the 3d instant, Mr. WILLIAM EAGER, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1114 Frankford road, above Otter street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HALLOWELL.—On the 3d instant, after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM HALLOWELL, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, also Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M.; and Hermesis Adelphon Lodge, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1048 N. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HOPKINS.—On the morning of December 3, Mrs. CATHERINE HOPKINS, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1029 Sergeant street, on Friday morning, December 6, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at the house.

METCALFE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 1st instant, Rev. JOSEPH METCALFE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, and Morning Star Encampment, No. 3, of the I. O. of O. F., and the members of the Union League of the Twenty third Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Adams street, Frankford, on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Bible Christian Church, N. Third street, above Girard avenue, Philadelphia, of which he was the Pastor.

MYERS.—On the 4th instant, PAULINA MYERS, consort of the late Samuel Myers, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas E. Longhorn, No. 1336 Arch street, on Seventh-day, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

RANDOLPH.—At Riverdale, New York, on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, HELEN LOTHROP RANDOLPH, daughter of Edmund D. and Helen E. L. Randolph, in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND RESTRETCHED from 1 to 3 inches, at MOSES FRENCH Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 208 S. SECOND Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3mp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BREVITIES.—This morning our citizens awoke to find that the snow king had really commenced to pave the way with "feathery flakes" for his more demonstrative incoming. The sky was of a deep leaden hue, almost unbroken except where the sun tried to part the wintry veil, succeeding only in fringing the edges of the clouds with a beautiful silvery gloss. All the morning the snow flakes, comparatively few in number and small in size, were floating through the air.——At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Boys in Blue," held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Board of Trade rooms, instructions were given to the President, Joshua T. Owen, to issue a call for a convention, to be held at the Horticultural Hall on the 8th proximo, to consist of ten delegates from each legislative district, to make a nomination on behalf of the organization for President of the United States.——The Committee on the Girard Estate met last night to consider the appropriation to the Board of Directors of Girard College for the year 1868. The appropriation as asked was agreed to, deducting $2000 coming off the items fuel and flour.——Moung Shaw Loo, a native of Burmah, came to this country and to this State to receive a theological, classical, and medical education, and having completed his object, he is about to return. Farewell services will be held with this view, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, tonight.——That important part of our city, the firemen, is in a high state of excitement and individual and corporate ebullition over what Councils will do with the paid fire department ordinance, concerning which, as we announced yesterday, the joint committee will report favorably.——Last night, William J. Mitchell was admitted to the Hospital with a severe wound in one of his shoulders, inflicted with a knife in the hand of a lad named William Knight.——Yesterday there was fine skating at one of our city parks—at Twenty-fourth and Columbia avenue—due to its exposed situation. There was quite a large turnout of skaters, who enjoyed this first winter's treat largely, and did it such full justice that many went home lame and sore from the tips of their toes to the top of their heads.——Rev. George Vandeurs, the successful Pastor of the Tabor Presbyterian Church, in the southwestern part of the city, has received and accepted a call to the city of Troy, New York.——Completed. The work that was considered necessary to strengthen the Municipal Hospital and render it safe has been completed, and the building is now habitable for occupancy. An examination of it was made by the Building Inspectors.——Bad for the skating park and the skaters. The Board of Health have given orders that the water shall be let out of the pond at Eighth street and Columbia avenue, used as a skating park, in consequence of the filling of cellars in that neighborhood with water, it is said, from the pond.——Mr. T. West Blake, the present efficient Secretary of the Fire Department, will be retained by the newly elected Chief Engineer.——The German ingrain carpet weavers of this city are on a strike. They refuse to submit to a reduction of four cents on the yard.——Jury trials will commence in the Nisi Prius on Monday next, Justice Sharswood presiding.——The Fire Association is willing to contract with the city for the extinguishment of fires.

A SERIOUS FIGHT BETWEEN SAILORS.—Last night about 12 o'clock, a man came running in breathless haste into the Second District station, and stated that a sailor lay on the walk at Second and Shippen streets, frightfully stabbed. Officers immediately started out with a stretcher, and finding the man as stated, carried him to the Hospital. He gave his name as Charles Winters, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house at Front and Spruce streets. His face was terribly lacerated, the eyes almost cut out, and a long gash extended along the left side of the neck, just escaping the jugular vein. The appearance of the man was frightful; his face was covered with blood, which kept flowing out of his many wounds; his hair was matted with clotted blood, and his clothes were saturated. He said that another sailor had stabbed him; and giving the locality where the would-be murderer would probably be found, Officers Leavitt and Conroy, of the Second District, started for it. They arrested a man who gave his name as McCarty, but who is known as William Brophy, a sailor.

He was taken to the Station, and gave the following details of the affray:—He, in company with Winters and two other "jolly tars," had drank together in a saloon in Shippen street, below Fourth; they went out together, Brophy and Winters side by side, down Shippen street. They had not gone far, when Brophy alleges that Winters drew out a billy, or something similar, intending to use it upon him. "If that's your game," cried Brophy, "come on," and he drew out a large sheath-knife, which all sailors carry. The fight commenced, and fiercely raged between the two sailors, murderous blows being given and returned, until Winters, faint from the loss of blood, sank down upon the pavement, while Brophy, believing him dead, fled from the spot.

The officers, thinking that Brophy's story of Winter's using a billy or other deadly weapon was simply fabricated for the purpose of shielding himself from the full justice to which such a murderous assault would entail, went back to the place where the wounded man was found, to look for the weapon. Not finding it, they went up to the Hospital, and, searching his pockets, drew forth a heavy slung-shot; the leaden ball weighed more than a pound, was studded with nails, and was attached to a thick line. One blow from this deadly weapon upon the head would be sufficient to crack th eskull. Brophy was committed by Alderman Tittermary to await the result of Winters' injuries.

THE DEMOCRACY.—A large meeting of the Democratic German citizens of the Fifteenth Ward was held at the headquarters of the Democratic Club, No. 2104 Coates street, Mr. John Bauer acting as President, and Mr. Jacob Schmidt as Secretary. Mr. Louis Gross offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the name of this club shall be hereafter "Seymour Club, No 1."

Resolved, That we recommend most heartily General Ital tar, of Germantown, for the office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, because we see in him an upright citizen and valiant defender of the Union, and because with such a standard-bearer the Democratic party is sure of success.

Resolved, That we endorse William S. Price for District Attorney, because he stands untarnished before the people annually, and would discharge his duties with ability, faithfulness, and speed.

Resolved, That we hail in the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, a great and wise statesman, a supporter of the Union, and an advocate of true Democratic principles, and therefore propose him for the next Presidency.

Several speakers addressed the meeting in favor of these nominations, and the assembly separated with cheers for their nominees.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have been favored with a budget of the latest English newspapers and periodicals from A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, including *Cassell's New Magazine, Once-a-Week, All the Year Round, Reynolds' Miscellany, Chambers' Journal*, etc.

The various members of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, and others, have our thanks for public documents.

We have received the December number of the *American Journal of Horticulture*, published in Boston by J. E. Tilton & Co. This is now acknowledged to be the most elegant and ably edited magazine of the kind in the world. It is profusely illustrated.

The masters of the steamers of the Southern Steamship Lines have favored us with files of late Havana, New Orleans, and Savannah papers, for which our thanks are tendered.

THE UNION LEAGUE holds its annual meeting on Monday evening next, December 9th, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected. There appears to be no opposition to the re-election of J. Gillingham Fell, Esq., the present President. Messrs. William Sellers and Adolph E. Borie, two of the old Vice-Presidents, are also on the opposition ticket, the two new names being Messrs. Daniel Smith, Jr., and Horace Binney, Jr. There is no opposition to a number of the old directors, including George H. Boker, Esq., the present Secretary.

A LUDICROUS AFFAIR.—Major William A. Delaney, one of the candidates for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was serenaded last evening by a band of musicians, who played "Hail to the Chief," much to the Major's discomfiture. He informed his visitors that he had not been elected; but they insisted that he should have been, and, as they had been engaged to serenade him in advance, they were not going to miss the mirth and music.

RECOVERED.—We are pleased to learn, from letters lately received from Europe, that our fellow-townsman, N. B. Browne, Esq., expects to return next month, having re-established his health by his foreign tour.

REV. W. J. PAXSON will preach in the Nazareth Church, Thirteenth street, below Vine, to-night. Public invited.

WILL STEAL.—Chauncey Cooper, a negro thief—and an obstinate one, too—was arrested on the 13th inst. for stealing, and committed for trial. He escaped in some mysterious way and was only again seen last night about 9 o'clock. Mrs. Livingston, living in the tailor store No. 640 South street, went down into the cellar to get some coal. By the flickering light of a candle she commenced to fill the scuttle, when who should start up—like a black demon from a blacker pit—from this coal pile than this self-same inveterate stealer—Chauncey Cooper. Just as any one else would, under like circumstances, Mrs. Livingston screamed at this black vision, and cried for the police. Officer Carmichael was just passing by, and hearing the scream, ran into the house, and down into the cellar, and into the coal pile, nabbing, without any ado whatever, this thieving Cooper by the collar, and marching him off to the Station House. Alderman Tittemary committed him to prison. Chauncey was seen passing by the house two or three times that night, casting furtive glances into the windows and side alleys, and took the opportunity, just as Mr. Livingston had put up the last scuttle, and closed the door for the night, to slip in the alley, and squeeze himself through a small window into the coal heap, where he was discovered.

LARCENY OF $150.—Yesterday morning a man named Levi S. Regan was driving down Columbia avenue; when he got to Twenty-third street, a friend of his, named Theodore Sill, got into his wagon. Regan pulled out his pocket-book for something or other at Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue. It contained about $150. The parties rode together as far as Eighth and Chesnut streets, when Sill got out. Shortly after Regan took his pocket-book out and found the inside, with all the money it contained, had been taken out. Sill was arrested by Sergeant Peterson and acknowledged the theft. Alderman Beitler committed him in default of $1500 bail to answer.

THIEVES CAUGHT.—Some weeks ago the jewelry store of Mr. Smith, at Eighth and Maple streets, was robbed of a considerable amount of jewelry. Clue had been obtained as to who the robbers were, but they kept dark, as well as silent. Yesterday afternoon three Spaniards, named Francis and Edward Montalis and Francis De Caepeas, entered the store, and under pretense of buying, undertook to rob the store cases. Mr. Smith scanned his visitors well, and calling in an officer, pointed them out as the robbers of his store, who had helped themselves to about $100 worth of his finest jewelry. They were arrested, and committed by Recorder Eneu in default of $1000 bail each.

EXPLOSION.—About 7 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred at the galvanizing works of McCullough & Co., at Eleventh and Washington streets. The workmen were engaged in the trough containing the molten material, when the article in hand—a worm—exploded, scattering the burning metal in all directions. John Gallagher, living at Twelfth and Ellsworth streets, and Philip Campbell, were severely burned about the face and shoulders. They were taken to the Hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 1 o'clock to-day, as several men were engaged in taking a crate of rags, weighing about five hundred pounds, from a wagon in front of the store of Messrs. Steadman, Cartwright & Co., No. 214 N. Third street, it fell upon one of the workmen, named Robert Foster, striking him on the shoulder and bending him over backwards, injuring him very severely. He was removed to his home, at Twentieth and Baker streets.

THE FLOUR STORE ROBBERY.—We reported yesterday the robbery, from a flour store at Twenty-third and Locust streets, of twenty-five bags of flour, etc, and also the arrest of one of the parties. Yesterday afternoon the second participator in that criminal operation was taken in custody at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets. Alderman Mink committed him.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE will be delivered on Friday evening next, at the Broadway M. E. Church, Camden, by Rev. Dr. Mattison, of Jersey City, N. J., entitled "The Decline of Romanism." From the reputation of the speaker, the audience will undoubtedly be deeply interested in a subject of such present moment delivered by him.

A CRACKED SKULL OR BROKEN LIMB may perhaps be prevented by wearing Crespers on your boots when the pavements are icy. Several kinds are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

COASTING-SLEDS AND EXTRA STRONG and neat Boys' Frame Sleighs, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LADIES' PLUSH-LINED, SELF-FASTENING (without straps) beautiful Clipper and other styles of Skates; Boys' and Gents' Skates. A nice seasonal gift. Just opened. Prior to SKOBAT, or exercise, Skates sharpened up, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3mp

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3mp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Rendell's also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8p]

HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.

Notwithstanding certain idle reports to the contrary, we continue importing Havana Cigars, as we have done for the last forty years.

Their high cost, however, renders it absolutely needful to introduce a substitute that shall be EQUAL IN QUALITY, but which can BE RETAILED AT MUCH LOWER PRICE.

To this end we are manufacturing Standard Cigars of a quality never before attempted in this country, including grades made entirely of the choicest Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is worked only at Havana in the factories of most renown; and we are working it ON THEIR SYSTEM, "pure and undefiled."

These Cigars will shortly be offered to the public through the leading city dealers.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. FRONT Street. 12 5 8tp

ANNOUNCEMENT. DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Will sell for a season, His entire stock of BOOKS, CHROMOS, FRAMES, ETC., at a GREAT REDUCTION, Publishers' Prices, BOOKS AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. BOOKS AT 75 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. BOOKS AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. More than 1000 VOLUMES of Standard Works in every department of Literature. Books bound in Cloth, " " Half Turkey Morocco. " " Half Calf, at the above discounts from the publishers' prices. Among the authors are:— Dickens, Bulwer, Tennyson, Bayard Taylor, Saxe, Burns, Charles Reade, Kingsley, Currer Bell, Boker, Scott, Whittier, Longfellow, Byron, Dryden, Lowell, Chaucer, Tasso, Pope, Jane Taylor, Grace Aguilar, Julia Kavanagh, Captain Marryatt, Washington, Campbell, Kirke White, Shakespeare. AT 40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. 1000 SETS of New and Popular Juveniles, in neat boxes. AT 40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. Shakespeare's Complete Works, elegantly illustrated and bound in Turkey Morocco. Published at $10—Selling for $4. AT 33⅓ PER CENT. DISCOUNT. 1000 volumes of Elegant Juvenile Books. AT 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. The Handy Volume Shakespeare, in 13 small volumes, large type, the whole being put up in a neat case. Published at $10—Selling for $7. AT A LARGE DISCOUNT. Our whole stock of Books, comprising the largest and best-selected assortment in the country. Call at once at No. 724 CHESNUT STREET, And make your selections before the rush of Christmas week 12 5 3tsp

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Official Troubles — Appointment — The Snow Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—There is trouble between the old members of the Appeal Tax Court and the new appointees; also between the old Board of Visitors to the Jail and the new ones; also between the old constables and the new ones—the old refusing to give up their offices, alleging they were appointed legally for two years, and their time has not expired. All these difficulties require adjudication by mandamus.

Mr. Samuels, formerly of Philadelphia, is appointed official phonographic reporter of the Virginia State Convention.

The snow here is nearly two inches deep.

The Impeachment Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Numerous applications have been made to members of the House of Representatives for copies of the testimony in the impeachment case, but the demand cannot be met, as no extra copies have been ordered to be printed, but only a sufficient number to supply each member with one copy only.

Illness of General Steadman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A report prevailed last night that General Steadman was stricken with apoplexy yesterday, and was therefore very ill. This, however, was not the case. The General had an attack of vertigo, but this morning is on the street and in cheerful spirits.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The British barque Regina, from Glasgow for Boston, was wrecked at St. Mary's, Nova Scotia, previous to 4th inst. The crew were saved. Part of the cargo was also saved, but in a damaged condition.

The schooner S. E. Sawyer, from Gloucester for Charlottetown, and schooner Mayflower, from Halifax for Boston, have been wrecked. No particulars.

From Colorado.

DENVER, Colorado, Dec. 5.—The House passed a bill, by 17 majority, removing the capital to Denver. It will pass the Council to-morrow.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¾@112¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@107¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104¾@104¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105½@105½
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@107¾
United States 10-40s, 101½@101¾
June and July 7-30s, 104½@104¾. The market shows rather a better feeling.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Cotton firmer at 16½c. for middlings. Flour firm and 10@20c. higher; 10,000 barrels sold—State, $8@10·75; Ohio, $9·35@12·50; Western, $8@11·25; Southern, $9·50@13·50; California, $12·50@13·25. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2c. 28,000 bushels sold; Corn firmer; Western $1·31@1·32½. Oats firmer. Barley dull. Beef dull. Pork firm; new mess, $21·50@21·62½. Lard dull at 12½@13c. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Edward Rogers and William Thompson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of goods valued at $50, from a store at North and Cherry streets. They one day lingered and loitered about the store until they found an opportunity, and stole a bale of cassimere. Luckily this was the only piece of the goods in the house, and it was soon missed. The proprietor of the house made search for the prisoners, whom he had repeatedly seen about the store, and soon effected their arrest. Part of the goods were recovered.

Catharine Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of money. She stole a purse from a lady in the street at Fifteenth and Market streets. The lady immediately caught her by the arm, and held her until a gentleman came up and aided in her arrest.

George L. Black was charged with burglary. The allegation of the Commonwealth was that, on the night of November 15, the store No. 706 Chesnut street, belonging to Olivia M. Cox, was entered and robbed of a large and valuable lot of velvets, satins, silks, and laces. The prisoner took the goods to a tavern and disposed of them for a trifling sum.

Mrs. Cox testified that on the night of November 15 her store was entered by a back window, which was opened by the burglar boring a hole through the frame, and removing the inner bolt. A large lot of goods were stolen. Part of them were restored to her by Chief Detective Lemon.

Mr. Lamon testified that those goods were brought to the office by Detective Taggart, and that he gave them to the owner.

Mr. Taggart testified that he found the goods at a tavern in Brown street, kept by Elizabeth Stuart.

Elizabeth Stuart testified that she kept the tavern just spoken of; the goods the Detective found there were brought to her place on this day two weeks ago, by a man called George Black; she thought the prisoner was the man; she was almost positive of it.

George Manson testified that he knew the prisoner. He saw the goods and Black at the tavern in Brown street. Black asked him if he would sell the goods for him, and he said he could if they were all right. He took them, disposed of them, and gave Black $30.

Upon the cross-examination of this witness it was shown that he had been convicted in this Court, and had been out of prison only about one year.

The prisoner conducted his own defense, and called witnesses who testified that on the night the burglary was alleged to have been committed he was at the house of his father-in-law, nursing his sick wife, and did not leave this house during that night.

After the remarks of the District Attorney upon the evidence, the prisoner followed in a lengthy argument, not studied or skilful, but to the point.

After the charge of the Court the jury retired, and, at the close of our report, had not rendered a verdict.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—A large number of assault and battery cases were disposed of this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Whisky. James J. Seibert, claimant. Before reported. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Spirits, etc.; Wm. McNally, claimant. An information of the forfeiture of goods for alleged violation of the revenue law. The United States did not make out their case, and a verdict was rendered for the claimant.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 U S 10-40s, cp.....101⅜
$500 do.....101⅜
$2,000 do.....105
$1,000 C & A mt 6s, '89.....92
$2,000 City 6s, N...c&p..99¾
$1,000 do. O. c&p..c 95
6 sh Ches & Wal..... 45
50 sh Lit Sch R..... 25
10 sh U S Am...sswn..126
100 sh Ocean Oil..... 37½
100 sh Cata Pf.....b30.. 23½
100 sh Phil & E.....s60.. 28½
100 do.....b60.. 28⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65, cp.....105⅝
$100 City 6s, N...c&p.. 99¼
$1,000 Sch N 6s, '82..... 71½
50 sh Lit Sch R....b5.. 25½
50 sh Leh V R..... 51
5 sh Hazleton Coal.. 47
100 sh Ocean Oil....b4.. 3·94
40 sh Ches & Wal..... 45

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company, OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 32	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156 25	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$117 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 25	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151 25	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93 75	do.	do.	5 ⅞ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 13	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$115 13	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO. PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 3

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT, IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at B. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 28 tuthsp] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE CURRENCY.

A Bill from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Schenck, in the House, this afternoon, asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce a bill to-morrow to prevent the further contraction of the currency.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

General Hancock's Change of Front—The Currency Board—Important from South Carolina—Success of the Convention—Congressional Doings, Etc. Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

From South Carolina—The Convention Carried.

Returns, nearly complete, from twenty-four districts in South Carolina, show that 51,481 votes have been cast in those districts, showing a majority of the non-voters therein of 6294. The seven districts from which returns have not been received contain 28,860 registered voters, and careful estimates indicate that 15,248 votes have been cast in those districts, giving a majority of the non-voters therein of 1636, which insures the Convention beyond doubt. These majorities will be increased rather than diminished by official returns. About 2000 votes were cast against the Convention.

The Currency Contraction.

The House Committee of Ways and Means this morning agreed to report a bill to take away from Secretary McCulloch further power to contract the currency.

Boards Abolished.

General Grant this morning issued an order discontinuing the boards for the examination of newly appointed officers for the army, on the 31st of December; and thereafter candidates for appointment will be ordered for examination as follows:—For cavalry, to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; for artillery, to Fortress Monroe; for infantry, Governor's Island, New York.

The three senior officers at each post will constitute the Boards whenever candidates are ordered before them for examination. On discontinuing present Boards the retired officers on duty as members are relieved, and will proceed to their homes, and regimental officers will join their commands.

Visitors to the White House.

Judge Woodward and General Wm. McCandless, of Pennsylvania, were among the visitors at the White House this morning. The Democrats seem to monopolize the attention of the Executive at this time. Few Republicans visit his Excellency just now.

Visit to General Grant.

This morning a delegation from the United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia—consisting of Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Watson, missionary to Egypt—waited on General Grant at the War Department. They were introduced by Brigadier-General James A. Eakin, and after spending a short time in agreeable conversation with General Grant, left with very favorable impressions of the great soldier. The delegation afterwards visited the State Department, and laid before Secretary Seward the subject of the persecutions to which the missionaries of their Church had been subjected in Egypt.

The Currency Board.

The Board of Examiners, convened to discuss and report what improvements may be made in banking and currency, met again this morning at the rooms of the Comptroller of the Currency, in the Treasury Buildings. The Board is selected by the Comptroller and consists of the following gentlemen:—

Messrs. Nosh Woods, Bangor, Maine; C. V. Dearborn, Nashua, N. H.; A. K. Camp, Stowe, Vt.; C. R. Ransom, Roxbury, Mass.; E. C. Therman, Plymouth, Mass.; A. B. Myers, New Milford, Conn.; C. Callender, Newark, N. J.; Butler Wood, New York city; P. A. Kellar, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. D. Whitney, Sandusky, Ohio; M. L. Bundy, New Castle, Indiana; C. D. Smith, Milwaukie, Wis.; Elihu Baker, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; R. W. Derrickson, Meadville, Pa.; Low Catchen, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Rhode Island, and the Southern States, are not represented. The Board sits with closed doors. These deliberations will occupy several days.

General Hancock.

The sudden backing down of Hancock in revoking that portion of his order directing General Mower to return to the command of his regiment, is attributed here to instructions from Grant, but nothing is known positively, as Grant's officers maintain perfect silence as to the character of the despatches sent yesterday to Mower by telegraph.

It is hardly possible that Grant will permit Hancock to reinstate officials removed by his predecessors, as this is in direct violation of Grant's order issued after Sheridan's removal.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Anthony (R. I.) introduced a bill to authorize the conversion of registered bonds into coupon bonds. Referred.

Mr. Wiley (W. Va.) introduced a bill inquiring of the Secretary of War the number of colored and white voters in the South registered, those incapacitated, and those who failed to apply for registration.

Mr. Sumner's (Mass.) proposition to strike out the clause of the res

HISTORY OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

AMONG THE WORKERS IN SILVER.

BY JAMES PARTON.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Excursionists to Lake Superior, when they get away up in the northern part of Lake Huron, where those "four thousand islands" lying flat and green in the sun, without a tree or a nut upon them, see at length, in the distance, a building like a large storehouse, evidently not made by Indian hands. The thing is neither rich nor rare; the only wonder is, how it got there. For many hours before coming in sight of this building, no sign of human life is visible, unless, perchance, the joyful passengers catch the sight of a dug-out canoe, with a blanket for a sail, in which an Indian fisherman sits solitary and motionless, as though he, too, were one of the inanimate features of the scene. On drawing near this most unexpected structure, the curiosity of the travellers is changed into wild wonder. It is a storehouse with all the modern improvements, and over the door is a well-painted sign, bearing the words "Raspberry Jam."

If the present writer, when he first beheld this sign, had read thereon "opera glasses for hire," or "kid gloves cleaned by a new and improved method," he could not have been more surprised or more puzzled. The explanation, however, was very simple. Many years ago, it seems, a Yankee visiting that region discovered thousands upon thousands of acres of raspberry bushes hanging full of fruit, and all going to waste. He also observed that Indian girls and squaws in considerable numbers lived near by. Putting this and that together, he conceived the idea of a novel speculation. In the summer following he returned to the place with a copper kettle, many barrels of sugar, and plenty of large stone jars. For one cent a pail he had as many raspberries picked as he could use; and he kept boiling and jarring until he had filled all his vessels with jam, when he put them on board a sloop, took them down to Detroit, and sold them. The article being approved, and the speculation being profitable, he returned every year to the raspberry country, and the business grew to an extent which warranted the erection of this large and well-appointed building. In the Western country the raspberry jam made in the region of Lake Huron has been for twenty years an established article of trade. We had the curiosity once to taste tarts made of it, and can testify that it was as bad as heart could wish. It appeared to be a soggy mixture of melted brown sugar and small seeds.

But that is neither here nor there. The oddity of our adventure was in discovering such an establishment in such a place. Since that time we have often had similar surprises, especially in New England, where curious industries have established themselves in the most out-of-the-way nooks. In a hamlet of three or four houses and a church we see such signs as "Melodeon Manufactory." At a town in Northern Vermont we find four hundred men busy the year round in making those great Fairbanks' Scales which can weigh an apple or a train of cars. There is nothing in St. Johnsbury which marks it out as the town in the universe fittest to produce huge scales for mankind. The business exists there because, forty years ago, there were three excellent heads in the place upon the shoulders of three brothers, who put those heads together and learned how to make and how to sell scales. All over New England, industries have rooted themselves which appear to have no congruity with the places in which they are found. We heard the other day of a village in which are made every year three bushels of gold rings. We ourselves passed, some time ago, in a remarkably plain New England town, a manufactory of fine diamond jewelry. In another town—Providence—there are seventy-two manufactories of common jewelry. Now what is there in the character or in the situation of this city of Roger Williams that should have invited thither so many makers of cheap trinkets? It is a solid town, that makes little show of its great wealth, and contains less than the average number of people capable of wearing tawdry ornaments. Nevertheless, along with machine shops of Titanic power, and cotton mills of vast extent, we find these seventy-two manufactories of jewelry. The reason is, that about the year 1795 one man, named Dodge, prospered in Providence by making such jewelry as the simple people of those simple old times would buy of the passing peddler. His prosperity lured others into the business, until it has grown to its present proportions, and supplies half the country with the glittering trash which we all despise upon others and love upon ourselves.

But there is something at Providence less to be expected even than seventy-two manufactories of jewelry; it is the largest manufactory of solid silverware in the world! In a city so elegant and refined as Providence, where wealth is so real and stable, we should naturally expect to find on the sideboards plenty of silver plate; but we were unprepared to discover there three or four hundred skilful men making silverware for the rest of mankind, and all in one establishment—that of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. This is not only the largest concern of the kind in existence, but it is the most complete. Every operation of the business, from the melting of the coin out of which the ware is made, to the making of the packing-boxes in which it is conveyed to New York, takes place in this one congregation of buildings. Nor do we hesitate to say, after an attentive examination of the products of European taste, that the articles bearing the stamp of this American house are not equalled by those imported. There is a fine simplicity and boldness of outline about the forms produced here, together with an absence of useless and pointless ornament, which render them at once more pleasing and more useful than any others we have seen.

It was while going over this interesting establishment that the raspberry jam incident recurred to us. *This* thing, however, is both rich and rare; and yet the wonder remains how it got there. It got there because, forty years ago, an honest man began there a business which has grown steadily to this day. It got there just as all the rooted business of New England got where we find them now. In the brief history of this one enterprise we may read the history of the industry of New England. Not the less, however, ought the detailed history to be written; for it would be a book full of every kind of interest and instruction.

It was an honest man, we repeat, who founded this establishment. We believe there is no house of business of the first class in the world, of thirty years' standing, the success of which is not clearly traceable to its serving the public with fidelity. An old clerk of Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, informed us that, in the day of small things, many years ago, when Mr. Stewart had only a retail dry goods store of moderate extent, one of the rules of the establishment was this:—"Don't recommend goods, but never fail to point out defects." Now a man struggling with the difficulties of a new business who lays down a rule of that nature, must either be a very honest or a very able man. He is likely to be both, for sterling ability is necessarily honest. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Stewart is now the monarch of the dry goods trade in the world; and we fully believe that the history of all lasting success would disclose a similar root of honesty. In all the businesses which have to do with the precious metals and precious stones, honesty is the prime necessity; because in them, though it is the easiest thing in the world to cheat, the cheat is always capable of being detected and proved. A great silver house holds itself bound to take back an article of plate made forty years ago, if it is discovered that the metal is not equal in purity to the standard of the silver coin of the country in which it was made. The entire and perfect natural honesty, therefore, of Jabez Gorham, was the direct cause of the prosperity of the house which he founded. He is now a serene and healthy man of eighty-two, long ago retired from business. He walks about the manufactory, mildly wondering at the extent to which its operations have extended. "It is grown past me," he says with a smile; "I know nothing about all this."

In the year 1805 this venerable old man was an apprentice to that Mr. Dodge who began in Providence the manufacture of ear-rings, breast-pins, and rings—the only articles made by the Providence jewelers for many years. In due time Jabez Gorham set up for himself, and he added to the list of articles the important item of watch-chains of a peculiar pattern, long known in New England as the "Gorham chain." The old gentleman gives an amusing account of the simple manner in which business was done in those days. When he had manufactured a trunkful of jewelry he would jog away with it to Boston, where, after depositing the trunk in his room, he would go round to all the jewellers in the city to inform them of his arrival, and to say that his jewelry would be ready in his room for inspection on the following morning at 10 o'clock, and not before. Before the appointed hour every jeweller in the town would be at his door; but as it was a point of honor to give them all an equal chance, no one was admitted till the clock struck, when all pushed in in a body. The jewelry was spread out on the bed, around which all the jewellers of Boston, in 1820, could gather without crowding. Each man began by placing his hat in some convenient place, and it was in his hat that he deposited the articles selected by him for purchase. When the whole stock had been transferred from the bed to the several hats, Mr. Gorham took a list of the contents of each; whereupon the jewellers packed their purchases and carried them home. In the course of the day the bills were made out, and the next morning Mr. Gorham went his rounds and collected the money. The business being thus happily concluded, he returned to Providence, to work uninterruptedly for another six months. In this manner Jabez Gorham conducted business for sixteen years before he ever thought of attempting silverware. Such was his reputation for scrupulous honesty that, for many years before he left the business, none of his customers ever subjected his work to any test whatever, not even to that of a pair of scales. It is his boast that during the whole of his business career of more than half a century he never sold an article of a lower standard of purity than the one established by law or by the nature of the precious metals.

About the year 1825 some Boston people discovered that a tolerable silver spoon could be made much thinner than the custom of the trade had previously permitted, and that these thin spoons could be sold by peddlers very advantageously. The consequence of this discovery was that silver spoons became an article of manufacture in Boston, whence peddlers conveyed them to the remotest nooks of New England. One day, in 1830, the question occurred to Jabez Gorham, why not make spoons in Providence, and sell them to the peddlers who buy our jewelry? The next time he took his trunk of trinkets to Boston he looked about him for a man who knew something of the art of spoon-making. One such he found, a young man just "out of his time," whom he took back with him to Providence, where he established him in an odd corner of his jewelry shop. In this way, thirty-seven years ago, the business began which has grown to be the largest and most complete manufactory of silver ware in the world. For the first ten years he made nothing but spoons, thimbles, and silver combs, with an occasional napkin-ring, if any one in Providence was bold enough to order one. Businesses grew very slowly in those days. It was thought a grand success when Jabez Gorham, after nearly twenty years' exertion, had fifteen men employed in making spoons, forks, thimbles, napkin-rings, children's mugs, and such small ware. Nor would Mr. Gorham, of his own motion, have ever carried the business much further; certainly not to the point of producing articles that approach the rank of works of art. We have heard the old gentleman say that he often stood at a store-window in Boston, wondering by what process certain operations were performed in silver, the results of which he saw before him in the form of pitchers and teapots.

But in due course of time Mr. John Gorham, the present head of the house, eldest son of the founder, came upon the scene—an aspiring, ingenious young man, whose nature it was to excel in anything in which he might chance to engage. The silversmith's art was then so little known in the United States that neither workmen nor information could be obtained here in its higher branches. Mr. John Gorham crossed the ocean soon after coming of age, and examined every leading silver establishment in Europe. He was freely admitted everywhere, as no one in the business had ever thought of America as a possible competitor; still less did any one see in this quiet Yankee youth the person who was to annihilate the American demand for European silverware, and produce articles which famous European houses would servilely copy. From the time of Mr. John Gorham's return dates the eminence of the present company and of the production of the costlier kinds of silverware, on a great scale, in the United States. From first to last the company have induced sixty-three accomplished workmen to come from Europe and settle in Providence, some of whom might not unjustly be enrolled in the list of artists.

The war gave an amazing development to this business, as it did to all others ministering to pleasure of the sense of beauty. When the war began, in 1861, the Gorham Company employed about one hundred and fifty men; and in 1864 this number had increased to four hundred, all engaged in making articles of solid silver. Even with this great force the company were sometimes unable to supply the demand for their beautiful products. On Christmas morning, 1864, there was left in the store in Maiden lane, New York, but seven dollars worth of ware, out of an average stock of one hundred thousand dollars' worth. Perhaps we ought not to be surprised at this. Consider our silver weddings. It is not unusual for several thousands of dollars' worth of silver to be presented on these occasions—in one instance, sixteen thousand dollars worth was given. And what lady can be married, nowadays, without having a few pounds of silver given to her? For Christmas presents, of course, silverware is always among the objects dangerous to the sanity of those who go forth, just before the holidays, with a limited purse and unlimited desires.

What particularly surprises the visitor to the Gorham Works, at Providence, is to see labor-saving machinery—the ponderous steam hammer, the stamping and rolling apparatus—employed in silver work, instead of the baser metals to which they are usually applied. Nothing is done by hand which can be done by machinery; so that the three hundred men usually employed in solid ware are in reality doing the work of a thousand. The first operation is to buy silver coin in Wall street. In a bag of dollars there are always some bad pieces; and as the Company embark their reputation in every silver vessel that leaves the factory, and are always responsible for its purity, each dollar is wrenched asunder and its goodness positively ascertained before it is thrown into the crucible. The subsequent operations, by which these spoiled dollars are converted into objects of brilliant and enduring beauty, can better be imagined than described.

New forms of beauty are the constant study of the artist in silver. One large apartment in the Gorham establishment—the artists' room—is a kind of magazine or storehouse of beautiful forms, which have been gathered in the course of years by Mr. George Wilkinson, the member of the Company who has charge of the designing, and who is himself a designer of singular taste, fertility, and judgment. Here are deposited copies or drawings of all the former products of the establishment. Here is a large and costly library of illustrated works in every department of art and science. Mr. Wilkinson gets ideas from works upon botany, sculpture, landscape,—from ancient bas-reliefs and modern porcelain; but more frequently from those large volumes which exhibit the glories of architecture. "The first requisite," he maintains, "of a good piece of silver plate is that it be *well built*." The artist in silver has also to keep constantly in view the practical and commercial limitations of his art. The forms which he designs must be such as can be executed with due economy of labor and material, such as can be easily cleaned, and such as will please the taste of the silver-purchasing public. It is by his skill in complying with these inexorable conditions, while producing forms of real excellence, that Mr. Wilkinson has given such celebrity to the articles made by the company to which he belongs.

Few of us, however, will ever be able to buy the dinner sets, the tea sets, the gorgeous salvers, and the tall epergnes with which the warerooms of this manufactory are filled. A silver salver of large size costs a thousand dollars. A complete dinner set for a party of twenty-four costs $12,000. The price of a nice tea set can easily run into $3000. We noticed one small vase, six or eight inches high, exquisitely chased on two sides, which Mr. Wilkinson assured us cost the Company about $700 to produce. There are, as yet, but two or three persons in all America who would be likely to become purchasers of the articles in silver which rank in Europe as works of art, and which are strictly entitled to that distinction. The wonder is who buys the massive utilities that are stacked away in such profusion in Maiden lane. The Gorham Company have always in course of manufacture about three tons of silver, and usually have a ton of finished work for sale.

An important branch of the business is one recently introduced—the manufacture of a very superior kind of plated-ware, intended to combine the strength of baser metal with the beauty of silver. The manufacture of such ware has attained a great development in England of late years, owing chiefly to the application of the mysterious power of electricity to the laying on of the silver. We must discourse a little upon this admirable application of science to the arts.

"Hamlet" amused his friend "Horatio" by tracing the noble dust of Alexander till he found it stopping a bunghole. If we trace the course of discovery that resulted in this beautiful art, we shall have to reverse "Hamlet's" order; we must begin with the homely object and end with magnificent ones. Electroplating, electrotyping, the electric telegraph, and many other arts and wonders, all go back to that dish o' frogs which the amiable and fond Professor Galvani was preparing for his sick wife's dinner one day, about the year 1787. It was a curious reflection, when we were illuminating our houses to celebrate the laying of the first Atlantic cable, that this bewildering and unique triumph of man over nature had no more illustrious origin than the legs of an Italian frog. We are aware that the honor *has* been claimed for a Neapolitan mouse. There *is* a story in the books of a mouse in Naples that had the impudence, in 1786, to bite the leg of a professor of medicine, and was caught in the act by the Professor himself, who punished his audacity by dissecting him. While doing so, he observed that when he touched a nerve of the creature with his knife its limbs were slightly convulsed. The Professor, struck with the circumstance, was puzzled by it, mentioned it, and it was recorded; but as nothing further came of it, no connection can be established between that mouse and the splendors of silver-plated ware and the wonders of the telegraph. The claims of Professor Galvani's frog rest upon a sure foundation of fact. Signora Galvani—so runs one version of the story—lay sick upon a couch in a room in which there was that chaos of domestic utensils and philosophical apparatus that may still be observed sometimes in the abodes of men addicted to science. The Professor himself had prepared the frogs for the stewpan, and left them upon a table near the conductor of an electrical machine. A student, while experimenting with the machine, chanced to touch with a steel instrument one of the frogs at the intersection of the legs. The sick lady observed that as often as he did so the legs were convulsed, or, as we now say, galvanized. Upon her husband's return to the room she mentioned this strange thing to him, and he immediately repeated the experiment.

From 1760 to 1790, as the reader is probably aware, all the scientific world was on the *qui vive* with regard to electricity. The most brilliant reputations of that century had been won by electric discoveries. Franklin was still alive, to reward with his benignant approval those who should contribute anything valuable, after his own immense additions, to man's knowledge of this alluring and baffling element. It was, therefore, as much the spirit of the time as the genius of the man that made Galvani seize this new fact with eagerness, and investigate it with untiring enthusiasm. It was a sad day for the frogs of the Pope's dominion, when Signora Galvani observed those two naked legs fly apart and crook themselves with so much animation. There was slaughter in the swamps of Bologna for many a month thereafter. For mankind, however, it was a day to be held in everlasting remembrance, since it was then that was taken the first step towards the galvanic battery!

As fortune favors the brave, so accident aids the ingenious. After Professor Galvani had touched the muscles and nerves of many frogs with the spark drawn from the electrical machine, another accident occurred which led directly to the discovery of the galvanic battery. Having skinned a frog, he chanced to hang it by a *copper* hook upon an *iron* nail; and thus, without knowing it, he brought together the elements of a battery—two metals and a wet frog. His object in hanging up the frog was to see if the electricity of the atmosphere would produce any effects, however slight, similar to those produced when the spark of the machine was applied to the creature. It did not. After watching his frog awhile, the Professor was proceeding to take it down, and while in the act of doing so the legs were convulsed. Struck with this occurrence, he replaced the frog, took it down again, put it back, took it down, until he discovered that, as often as the damp frog (still hanging upon its iron hook) touched the iron nail, the contraction of the muscles took place, as if the frog had been touched by a conductor connected with an electrical machine. This experiment was repeated hundreds of times, and varied in as many ways as mortal ingenuity could devise. Galvani at length settled down upon the method following:—He wrapped the nerves taken from the loins of a frog in a leaf of tin, and placed the legs of the frog upon a plate of copper; then, as often as the leaf of tin was brought in contact with the plate of copper, the legs of the frog were convulsed.

People regard Charles Lamb's story of the discovery of roast pig as a most extravagant and impossible fiction; but, really, Professor Galvani comported himself very much in the manner of that great discoverer. It was no more necessary to employ the frog's nerves in the production of the electricity, than it was necessary to burn down a house in roasting pig for dinner. The poor frog contributed nothing to it but his dampness—as every boy in a telegraph office now perceives. He was merely the *wet* in the small galvanic battery. Professor Galvani, however, exulting in his discovery, leaped to the conclusion that this electricity was not the same as that produced by friction. He thought he had discovered the long-sought something by which the muscles move obedient to the will. "All creatures," he wrote, "have an electricity inherent in their economy, which resides specially in the nerves, and is by the nerves communicated to the whole body. It is secreted by the brain. The interior substance of the nerves is endowed with a conducting power for this electricity, and facilitates its movement and its passage from one part of the nervous system to another; while the oily coating of these organs hinders the dissipation of the fluid, and permits its accumulation." He also thought that the muscles were the Leyden jars of the animal system, in which the electricity generated by the brain and conducted by the nerves was hoarded up for use. When a man was tired, he had merely used his electricity too fast; when he was fresh, his Leyden jars were all full.

The publication of these experiments in 1791, accompanied by Galvani's theory of animal electricity, produced a sensation in scientific circles only inferior to that caused by Franklin's demonstration of the identity of lightning with electricity, thirty years before. The murder of innocent frogs extended from the marshes of Bologna to the swamps of all Christendom. "Wherever," says a writer of the time, "frogs were to be found and two different metals could be procured, every one was anxious to see the mangled limbs of frogs brought to life in this wonderful way." Or, as Lamb says, in the dissertation upon Roast Pig: "The thing took wing, and now there was nothing to be seen but fire in every direction." At first the facts and the theory of Galvani were equally accepted; and a grateful world insisted upon styling the new science, as it was deemed, "Galvanism." Thus a word was added to all the languages, which has been found useful in its literal sense, and forcible in its figurative. Whatever we may think of Galvani's philosophy, we cannot deny that he immortalized his name. He died a few years after, fully satisfied with his theory, but having no suspicion of the many, the peculiar, the marvellous results that were to flow from the chance discovery of the fact that a moist frog placed between two different metals was a kind of electrical machine.

Among the Italians who caught at Galvani's discovery, the most skilful and learned was Professor Volta, of Como, who had been an ardent electrician from his youth. Many of our readers have seen this year the colossal statue of that great man, which adorns his native city on the southern shore of the lake. The statue was worthily decreed, because the man who contributes ever so little to a grand discovery in science—provided that little is essential to it—ranks among the greatest benefactors of his species. And what did the admirable Volta discover? Reducing the labors of his long life to their simplest expression, we should say that his just claim to immortality consists in this—he found out that the frog had nothing to do with the production of electricity in Galvani's experiment, but that a wet card or rag would do as well. This discovery was the central fact of his scientific career of sixty-four years. It took all of his familiar knowledge of electricity, acquired in twenty-seven years of entire devotion to the study, to enable him to interpret Galvani's apparatus so far as to get rid of the frog; and he spent the remaining thirty-seven years of his existence in varying the experiment thus freed from that "demd damp, moist, unpleasant body." It was a severe affliction to the followers of Galvani and to the University of Bologna to have their darling theory of the nervous electricity so rudely yet so unanswerably refuted. "I do not need your frog!" exclaimed the too impetuous Volta. "Give me two metals and a moist rag, and I will produce your animal electricity. Your frog is nothing but a moist conductor, and in this respect is not as good as a wet rag." This was a decisive fact, and it silenced all but a few of the disciples of the dead Galvani.

Volta was led to discard the frog by observing that no electric results followed when the two plates were of the same metal. Suspecting from this that the frog was merely a conductor (instead of the generator) of the electric fluid, he tried the experiment with a wet card placed between two pairs of plates, and thus discovered that the secret lay in the metals being heterogeneous. But it cost thousands of experiments to reach this result, and ten years of ceaseless thought and exertion to arrive at the invention of the "pile," which merely consists of many pairs of heterogeneous plates, each separated by a moist substance. The weight of so much metal squeezed the wet cloth dry, and this led to various contrivances for keeping it wet, resulting at last in the invention of the familiar "trough battery," now employed in all telegraph offices and manufactories of electro anything. Instead of Galvani's frog, or Volta's wet rag, the conductor is a solution of sulphuric acid, which Volta himself suggested and employed. The negative electricity is conveyed to the earth by a wire, and the positive is conducted from pair to pair, increasing as it goes, until, if the battery is large enough, it may have the force to send a message round the world. And the current is continuous. The galvanic battery is an electrical machine that goes without turning a handle. By the galvanic battery electricity is made subservient to man. Among other things, it sends his messages, faces his type with copper, silvers his coffee-pot, and coats the inside of his baby's silver mug with shining gold.

The old methods of covering metals with a plating of silver were so difficult and laborious, that durable ware could never have been produced by them except at an expense which would have defeated the object. In those slow and costly ways plated articles were made as late as the year 1840; and thus they might be made at the present moment, if Signora Galvani had been looking the other way when the student touched the frog with the knife. More than fifty years elapsed before the chance discovery was made available in the art we are considering. For many years the discoveries of Galvani and Volta did not appear to add much to the resources of man, though they excited his "special wonder." Elderly readers can perhaps remember the appalling accounts that used to be published, forty years ago or more, of the galvanizing of criminals after execution. In 1811, at Glasgow, a noted chemist tried the effect of a voltaic "pile" of two hundred and seventy pairs of plates upon the body of a murderer. As the various parts of the nervous system were subjected to the current, the most startling results followed. The whole body shuddered as with cold; one of the legs nearly kicked an attendant over; the others heaved, and the lungs inhaled and exhaled. At one time, when all the power of the instrument was exerted, we are told that "every muscle of the countenance was simultaneously thrown into fearful action. Rage, horror, despair, and anguish, and ghastly smiles united their hideous expression on the murderer's face, surpassing far the wildest representations of a Fuseli or a Kean. At this period several of the spectators were obliged to leave the room from terror or sickness, and one gentleman fainted." The bodies of horses, oxen, and sheep were galvanized, with results the most surprising. Five men were unable to hold the leg of a horse subjected to the action of a powerful battery.

So far as we know, nothing of much importance has yet been inferred from such experiments as these. Davy and Faraday, however, and their pupils, did not confine their attention to these barren wonders. Sir Humphrey Davy took the "pile" as invented by Volta, in 1800, and founded by its assistance what may be styled a new science, and developed it to the point where it became available for the arts and utilities of man. The simple and easy process by which silver and gold are decomposed, and then deposited upon metallic surfaces, is only one of many ways in which the galvanic battery ministers to our convenience and pleasure. If the reader will step into a manufactory of plated ware, he will see, in the plating room, a trough containing a liquid resembling tea as it comes from the teapot. Avoiding scientific terms, we may say that this liquid is a solution of silver, and contains about four ounces of silver to a gallon of water. There are also thin plates of silver hanging along the sides of the trough into the liquid. The galvanic battery which is to set this apparatus in motion is in a closet near by. The vessels to be plated, after being thoroughly cleaned and exactly weighed, are suspended in the liquid by a wire running along the top of the trough. When all is ready, the current of electricity generated by the small battery in the closet is made to pass through the trough, and along all the metallic surfaces therein contained. When this has been done, the spectator may look with all his eyes, but he cannot perceive that anything is going on. There is no bubbling nor fizzing, nor any other noise or motion. The long row of vessels hang silently at their wire, immersed in their tea, and nobody appears to pay any attention to them. And so they continue to hang for hours, for five or six or seven hours, if the design is to produce work which will answer some other purpose than selling. All this time a most wonderful and mysterious process is going on. That gentle current of electricity, noiseless and invisible as it is, is taking the silver held in the solution, and laying it upon the surfaces of those vessels, within and without; and at the same time it is decomposing the plates of silver hanging along the sides of the trough in such a way as to keep up the strength of the solution. We cannot recover from the wonder into which the contemplation of this process threw us. There are some things which the outside and occasional observer can never be done marvelling at. For our part, we never hear the click of a telegraphic apparatus without experiencing the same spasm of astonishment as when we were first introduced to that mystery. The beautiful manner, too, in which this silvering work is done! The most delicate brush in the most sympathetic hand could not lay on the colors of the palate so evenly, nor could a crucible melt the metals into a completer oneness.

And here is the opportunity for fraud. In five minutes an article is coated with silver in every part, inside and out; and that mere "blush" of silver, as the platers term it, will receive as brilliant a polish, and look as well (for a month) as if it were solid plate. Nay, it will look rather better; since the silver deposited by this exquisite process is perfectly pure, while the silver employed in solid ware is of the coin standard—one-tenth alloy. The plater can deposit upon his work as little silver as he chooses, either by weakening his solution or by leaving the articles in it for a very short time; and no man can detect the cheat with certainty except by an expensive and troublesome process. Nor will it suffice for the operator to attend to the strength of his solutions, and keep his eye upon the clock. As in certain conditions of the atmosphere we can scarcely get a spark from the electrical machine, so there are times when the galvanic battery works feebly, and when the silvering goes on much more slowly than usual. To guard against errors from this cause, there is no sure resource but a system of careful weighings. In such establishments as that of the Gorham Company, of Providence; Tiffany's or Haughwout's, of New York; Bailey's, of Philadelphia; and Bigelow Brothers' and Kennard's, or Palmer & Batchelder's, of Boston, each article is weighed before it is immersed in the solution, its weight is recorded, and it is allowed to remain in the solution until it has taken on the whole of the precious metal it was designed to receive.

There was a lawsuit the other day in New York, which turned upon the quantity of silver deposited upon sundry gross of forks and spoons. The plater agreed to put upon them twelve ounces of silver to the gross, which is about as much as is ever deposited upon spoons or forks. If he had performed his contract he would have spread over each tablespoon about as much silver as there is in a ten-cent piece; and such is the nature of silver that these spoons would have worn well for five or six years. In fact, there are no better plated spoons yet in use than these were designed to be. The plater meant to comply with the usages of the trade. He meant to put upon those spoons the quantity of silver which, in the trade, stands for twelve ounces to the gross, which is about ten ounces to the gross. Such was probably his virtuous intention, and he supposed he had carried out that intention. But when the spoons were put to the test, it was discovered that upon one hundred and forty-four tablespoons there were but three ounces and a half of silver. It came out on the trial that the plater never weighed his work, and trusted wholly to the length of time he left it in the solution. He appeared to be honestly indignant at the testimony showing that his spoons, which had been left four hours subject to the action of the battery, had acquired only a film of silver. To the eye of the purchaser, these spoons would have presented precisely the same appearance as the best plated ware in existence. For two or three months, or even for six months, they would have retained their brilliancy. What their appearance would have been at the end of a year or two we need not say, for most readers have encountered the spectacle in their pilgrimage through a world which is said to resemble plated articles of this quality in being "all a fleeting show."

Every one is familiar with the gold lining that is now so generally seen in silver vessels. This is laid on by the same process as that which covers the outside with silver. The vessel is filled with a solution of gold, and in this solution a thin plate of gold is suspended. The electric current being made to pass through the interior thus prepared, the liquid bubbles up like soda-water, and in three or four minutes enough gold is deposited upon the inside surface for the purpose designed. When this is accomplished nothing remains but to polish the vessel, within and without, and we have a piece of ware which is silver when we look at it, and golden when we drink from it.

The obstacle to the introduction of the superior plated ware now made by the Gorham Company is its costliness. The best plated ware costs five times as much as the worst, and one-fourth as much as solid silver. We saw the other day three large salvers, which at a distance of six feet, looked very nearly alike. All of them fore a most brilliant polish, and all were elaborately decorated. One of them was a trashy article, made of an alloy of lead and tin, covered with a "blush" of silver. It had been stamped out and shaped at one blow by a stamping machine, and left in the silver solution subject to the action of the battery for perhaps fifteen minutes. It was very heavy, and when it was suspended and struck it gave forth a dull leaden sound. The price of this abomination was $37·50, and it would last, with careful occasional usage, for a year. Daily use would disclose its real quality in a few weeks. Another of these salvers was of solid silver, to which no objection could be made except that its price was $950. The third was of that superior plated ware introduced recently by the Gorham Company, of Providence. The base of this article was the metal now called nickel-silver—a mixture of copper, nickel, and zinc—a very hard and ringing compound, perfectly white, and capable of high polish. Upon this hard surface as much silver had been deposited as upon the best Sheffield plated-ware, which is about as much as can be smoothly put upon it by the electro-plating process. When the salver was struck, it rang like a bell, and it would not bend under the weight of a man. Such a salver, used continually, will retain its lustre for a whole generation, and when, after that long period, it begins to lose its coating, it can be resilvered and made as good as ever. But the price of this article was $200—more than five times the cost of the leaden trash, and a fourth of the price of the solid salver. Nevertheless, plated-ware of this quality is the only kind which it is good economy to buy. There are few more extravagant purchases we can make in housekeeping than lead and brass-ware covered with a film of silver so thin that an ounce of the precious metal can actually be spread over two acres of it.

One fact can easily be borne in mind; good serviceable plated articles cost, and must cost, from one-fourth to one-third as much as similar articles of solid silver. Anything of a much lower standard than this is trash and vulgarity.

For our part we prefer good plated ware to solid plate. In plated ware we can now have all the beauty of form, all the brilliancy of surface, all the durability and utility of solid silver, without its excessive costliness, without appearing to be guilty of ostentation, without putting our neighbors to shame, and without offering a perpetual temptation to burglars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 708.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Sutch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 1ct AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

11 29 thuthst WILLIAM A. ALLISON, Auditor.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $300
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

IMPOTANT TO THE LADIES!

No More Dread of Wash-Day!!

MOORE'S

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.

"WASHING MADE EASY."

Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.

The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,

AND ALL THE FUEL!!

This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.

We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12t

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this

CELEBRATED CIDER,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 1rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14 3

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 233 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital.....$50,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN 11 16 1m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc,
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867, $2,589,363.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765 00
Premiums	1,179,598 00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $6614 73.	INCOME FOR 1867 $660,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267 30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cumming,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,924.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles L. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
	Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,

No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

ATWOOD SMITH,

10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 30 MONTH 22, 1865.

CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL E. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL E. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,606 90	
On Fire Risks	153,556 11	
		$813,687 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,305 00
		$1,149,992 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803 79	
On Fire Risks	136,342 51	
		$743,146 30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc		105,445 09
		$848,591 39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11	
Fire Losses	89,854 95	
Return Premiums	52,828 87	
Reinsurances	40,435 54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	46,690 72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc	20,518 59	
Expenses, etc	17,082 43	
		$608,545 21
		$240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. November 1, 1867.

$300,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$301,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	131,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3 10-Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	26,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,500 00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900 00
$1,101,400	par. Market value	$1,102,802 50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made		219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076 00 Estimated value		3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$102,017 10	
Cash in Drawer	198 51	
		103,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be sought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $325.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1735 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 30 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·4 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by the train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Somerstown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Boylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5·30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·30 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·10 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·10 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·30 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot. Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 12 No. 105 S. Fifth street.

1867—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3·00

At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant { 2d class, 1·50

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and Tacony only.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·30 A. M., and 4·30 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. for Bristol.

November 25, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·35 P. M. stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	2·00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Philadelphia	8·20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Philadelphia	11·55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·30 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 11·15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·30 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·35 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 1 and 4·35 A. M., and 9·10 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 6·36 A. M., and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12·45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by morning trains of accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of I. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $12·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia, to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

M. HIGHLEY,
Agent.

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market street a thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 116 Market street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 6¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 6¾, 7, 8, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·50 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 8·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave

THE MINT.

Its Operations During the Past Year.

The annual report of Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, showing its operations, as well as those of the several branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, has just been published. It contains many items of considerable interest to the public at large, and more especially to Philadelphians, in whose midst the principal coining establishment of the country is located.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $40,069,200; silver, $1,823,901. Total deposits, $41,893,101; deducting from this total the redeposits of bullion, or bars, made at one branch of the Mint, and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be $34,537,048. This amount exceeds the deposits of the preceding year by $2,625,329.

The coinage for the same period was as follows:—Gold coin, pieces, 1,409,482; value, $28,217,188. Unparted and fine gold bars, $11,621,691. Silver coin, pieces, 2,074,902; value, $966,871; bars, $575,823; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, pieces, 50,666,000; value, $1,879,540. Total number of pieces struck, 54,110,384. Total value of coinage, $43,281,113.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows:—At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $9,962,41 : gold coined, $9,992,188. Fine gold bars, $79,873; silver deposits and purchases, $350,476; silver coined, $352,871: silver bars, $4619; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, value $1,879,540; total deposits of gold and silver, $10,312,886; total coinage, $12,309,091.

At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were $18,190,6?3; gold coined, $18,225,000; silver deposits and purchases, $819,434; silver coined, $834,000; silver bars, value, $146,019; total deposits and purchases, $19,010,087; total coinage, $19,005,049.

The Assay Office in New York received during the year in gold bullion, $11,785,627; silver bullion, including purchases, $653,991; number of fine gold bars stamped, 4176; value, $11,411 258; silver bars, 3635; value, $425,155; total, $11,836,414.

The operations of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, are confined by law to the melting, assaying, and stamping of bullion, returning the same to the depositor in the form of unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness of the gold and silver contained. The number of bars stamped was 214; value, $129,616.

To meet the large demand for five cent nickel-copper coins at the South, the Director recommends that the Branch Mint at New Orleans be authorized to coin such pieces. The Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, is being placed in condition for melting, assaying, and casting into unparted bars the precious metals.

About the same amount of bullion was derived from the mines of the United States as during the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that emigration to the mining regions has been greatly hindered by Indian hostilities, and the expenses of living and mining have been kept very high, while the risks and uncertainties which always attend gold mining have been correspondingly increased. The mining districts, however, will soon begin to experience the benefits arising from the rapid approach of railroad communication with the east. The Director recommends the repeal of the laws which at present impose on all bullion a tax of one-half of one per cent., and a coinage charge of the same amount, or at least the reduction of them to one-half the amount.

Dr. Linderman states that, when he took charge of the Mint in April last, it was in a very unsatisfactory condition. The refractory nature of the nickel-copper alloys had worn the machinery greatly. In three months, over 1100 working dies were used and broken. Repairs were commenced in August, and were so far completed that operations could be resumed in October. Every department is now in good condition, except that some new machinery is needed.

The redundancy of inferior coins arises from the fact that the banks and other moneyed institutions prefer clean coins, and instead of gathering up the old and soiled ones which are so plentiful, always send to the Mint for them, where there is no limit by law upon their coinage. The Director recommends that the profits accruing from the coinage of nickel-copper and bronze pieces be set apart for purchasing the old coins whenever they shall be offered, the metal thus received to be worked into new coin. The net profits arising from the minor coinage, and paid into the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year, amounts to $1,175,000.

The Director states that, of all the many millions that have been coined here, in gold and silver, a very small proportion now bears the stamp of the United States. And when the sovereigns, francs, or thalers come back to us, we treat them in the same way; so that a busy commerce keeps the coinage new and good, and lightens the loss which might otherwise be vexatious and burdensome. All the coinage ought to be kept clean and legible; and when they cease to be so, the Mint ought to be authorized and enabled to take them back, and give new pieces in their stead.

With regard to the proposed uniformity in the coinage of the world, the Director says that, on the 31st of December, 1862, a letter on this subject was addressed to the Treasury Department from the Mint, in which the precise ground was taken, which has lately been agreed upon by the Paris Conference. It was, in effect, as follows:—A French coin of 25 francs would be worth in our present money, $4·82·5. A British sovereign, new, is worth $4·86·7. Here are pretty near approaches, not only as to those two, but also as to our five-dollar piece. Supposing them all fashioned on the French basis, then the new sovereign would be brought down by 4·2 cents, and the new five-dollar piece by 17·5 cents. The shilling in money of account, would be 25 cents, and the franc 20 cents. We should also have a definite relation to the new gold coinage system of Austria, Prussia, and the German States. The lira of Italy has long been in unison with the franc of France. The weight of the half-eagle would be 124 9-20 grains, instead of 129 grains, as at present.

With respect to foreign coins, the Director further states that the silver *sol* of Peru, which is the successor of the *peso* or dollar, is found to be of standard fineness, and the avergae weight 0·802 ounce troy. The dates observed are 1864 to 1866. The Mexican silver *peso*, or dollar of Maximilian, of the date 1866, averages 902½ thousandths fine, and 0·861 oz. or 413¾ grains in weight, upon trial of a considerable quantity. These two reports are furnished by the Assay Office at New York. We have seen but one gold piece of Maximilian, called "20 *pesos*," of the date 1866, and weighing 1·086 oz. or 521¼ grains. We had not the opportunity of assaying it, being held as a curiosity but the weight indicated that the doubloon fineness of 875 has been retained. On this assumption we placed it in the table.

The result of a recent assay of single gold pieces of France, of the dates 1863 to 1867, and mint marks of Paris and Strasburg, is important in its bearing upon the question of international coinage, for if such an interchange is to take place, the respective countries must keep good faith in regard to the fineness of their coins, otherwise the matter will soon come to an end. We find the fineness varying from 898·5 to 899·8, and averaging 899·2. This has generally been the result for many years, and is not what should be expected. The average ought to be 900, as required by law. The British coins are kept up to the mark.

The coinage at the Mint and the several branches during the year was as follows:—

Denomination.	Mint in Philadelphia. Pieces.	Mint in Philadelphia. Value.	Total. Pieces.	Total. Value.
GOLD.				
Double Eagles	495,270	$9,905,400	1,396,270	$27,925,400
Eagles	8,115	81,150	5,115	51,150
Three Dollars	2,625	7,875	50,893	154,473
Quart. Eagles	3,225	8,062½	2,053	7,875
Dol ars	5,225	5,225	78,225	78,963
Fine Bars	122	79,874	8,225	8,225
Unpar'd Bars	.....	.....	427	11,491,122
				130,960
Total Gold	516,482	$10,072,061	1,469,482	$39,338,879
SILVER.				
Dollars	57,000	$57,000	57,000	$57,000
Half Dollars	578,900	289,450	1,794,900	897,450
Quart. Dollars	20,700	5,175	72,700	18,175
Dimes	6,700	670	136,700	13,670
Half Dimes	8,700	435	8,700	435
3 Cent Pieces	4,700	141	4,700	141
Bars	69	4,619	302	575,823
Total Silver	676,769	$357,490	2,074,902	$1,562,694
COPPER.				
2 Cent Pieces	$1,250,000	$1,562 500	$1,250,000	$1 562,500
1 Cent Pieces	4,447,000	133,410	4,447,000	133,410
2 Cent Pieces	3,494,000	69,880	3,494 000	69,880
1 Cent Pieces	11,276,000	112,760	11,276,000	112,760
Total Copper	50,666,000	$1 879,540	50,666,000	$1,878,540
Total Coinage	$51,859,251	$12,309,091	54,110,384	$43,281,113

The following table exhibits the total coinage of the Mint and its branches from their organization to June 30, 1867:—

MINTS.	Commencement of Coinage.	Gold Coinage. Value.	Silver Coinage. Value.	ENTIRE COINAGE. Value.
Philadelphia	1793	$437,941,697	$90,381,505	*$544,738,266
San Francisco	1864	226,224,657	5,861,957	232,086,614
New Orleans (to Jan. 31, 1855)	1841	40,381,615	29,890 037	70,271,652
Charlotte (to Mar. 31, 1861)	1838	5,048,642	.....	5,048,642
Dahlonega (to Feb. 28 1861)	1838	6,121,919	.....	6,121,919
Assay Office, New York	1854	158,374,880	2,781,008	161,115,888
Denver	1863	1,822,170	.....	1,822,170
Total	....	$885,575,481	137,914,507	1,030,705,181

*Including copper coinage of the total value of $7,415,164.

INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20.....TWO PER CENT

From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT

From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 22

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the property known as the GULF MILLS, and 33 acres of Land, situated in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery county, 4 miles from Norristown, one and a half miles from Conshohocken, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

The Mill is adapted to merchants or country work, and contains two pairs of French burs, with all the necessary machinery, belts, etc.; propelled by the Gulf creek, on an over-shot water wheel, with about twenty-seven feet head and fall. The improvements, besides the mill, consist of a large stone mansion house, containing twelve rooms, and a large hall two stories high; two stone tenant houses, stone barn, smoke-house, spring-house, and other necessary outbuildings. This property has the advantage of a large country custom, being contiguous to iron works and factories, and is delightfully situated in one of the most pleasant neighborhoods in the State, convenient to churches, schools, etc Is well worthy the attention of business men and capitalists.

Also, will be sold a House and Lot of about three acres, with carriage house adjoining. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale by

12 2 5 7 10] A. L. CORSON, Agent.

Persons desirous of viewing the property will be shown by applying to John Aiman, on the premises.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

12 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawer

Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Lambs' Wool " "

Buckskin " "

Cotton " "

English Swanadown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.

Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation o

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,

FUR BEAVERS,

ASTRACHANS,

VELVETEENS,

CHINCHILLAS,

QUILTED BEAVERS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,

PARIS FANCY GOODS,

DECORATED PORCELAINS,

FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuthsamrp

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph

BIBLES,

Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.

Also, a large and spler did assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 336 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,

11 21 thstu8t Below Fourth, South Side.

DIMPFEL'S

PATENT STEAM BOILER.

NOE XPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER.

Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.

11 7 thstu1m] F. P. DIMPFEL,

OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 15, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Respected Friend:—In reference to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory, three of which were put in in 1859, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge.

Truly, yours, PUSEY BROTHERS,

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 923 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

J. G. FULLER,

8 23thstharp

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

NEW ENGRAVINGS!

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

BEG TO CALL ATTENTION

TO THE OPENING

OF THEIR IMMENSE

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

Engravings,

Chromo-Lithographs,

Photographs,

AND OBJECTS OF ART.

The annexed list contains the Subjects and Artists names of a few of the most prominent:—

THE MESSENGER OF LOVE,	Compte Calix,
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,	do.
SOLITUDE,	Buehler.
LA PECHERESSE,	do.
JEANNE QUI RIT	Lobrachon.
JEANNE QUI PLEURE,	do.
LITTLE MODEL,	E. Frere.
ROMEO AND JULIET,	Jalabert.
PEACE AND WAR,	Gustave Dore.
SCHILLER BEFORE WEIMAR,	Ender.
SHAKESPEARE BEFORE ELIZABETH,	do.
CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA,	Jalabert.
THE SPARROW OF LESBIA,	Mazerolles.
REMBRANDT'S ANATOMICAL LESSON,	Bischoff.
THE SLAVE SALE,	Gerome.
FELLAH WOMAN,	Landelle.
ARMENIAN WOMAN,	do.
ANDROMEDA,	Beaumont.
POMPEIAN INTERIORS,	Coomans.
LESBIA (head),	Baxter.
ON THE ARNO,	Rowbotham.
DUNDERAWE,	do.
BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS,	Zimmerman.
LOCH TAY,	Richardson.
LOCH RAUNACH,	do.
CHANGING PASTURES,	Shulders.
MISS LILY'S CARRIAGE,	Haytter.
GRANDMOTHER'S TREASURES,	O'Neil.
JOY AND ANXIETY,	Carrack.
THE GOOD SHEPHERD,	Dobson.
THE LOST PIECE OF MONEY,	Millais.
RESCUED,	Ansdell.
CHANGING PASTURE,	Rosa Bonheur.
THE OFFER AND ACCEPTED,	Thos. Faed.
THE BIRTHDAY PRESENT,	Hannah.
THE SUNSHINE OF LIFE,	Hicks.
HOME TREASURES,	Smith.
MARKET MORNING,	Herring.
THE SMITHY,	Herring.
AFTER WORK,	Thos. Faed.
CHRIST HEALING THE SICK,	Benj. West.
ISAAC WALTON,	Millais.
THE BOOK OF LIFE,	Pope.
MY FIRST SERMON,	Millais.
MY SECOND SERMON,	Millais.
LOVE'S MELANCHOLY,	C. Mayer.
RASPBERRIES,	W. M. Brown.
THE BAPTISM, Chromo,	Castoldi.
MADONNA OF THE CHAIR, do.	Raphael.
ECCE HOMO. do.	Guido Reni.
MATER DOLOROSA. do.	Carlo Dolce.
THE DEAD CHRIST, do.	Milan Gallery.
MADONNA AND CHILD,	Milan Gallery.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM,	Portalis.

All the Standard ENGRAVINGS and CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS constantly in stock, and the prices of all very moderate.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No: 816 CHESNUT Street,

11 23eodim PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

CENTURY TOBACCO.

The Quality Improved. Try Our New Bright Western "Century."

Greenbacks Packed in Every Day. $100. $100.

IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE DEMAND OF THE CONSUMERS OF BRIGHT TOBACCO, WE ARE MAKING THE "CENTURY" FROM SELECTIONS OF THE CHOICEST BRIGHT LEAF, AND ARE PACKING THE SAME IN FOIL AS OUR RULE GOODS, MAKING WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE BEST FINE CUT EVER MADE. TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! WE WISH IT DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT WE CONTINUE TO PACK MONEY TO THE AMOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS DAILY IN THE "CENTURY TOBACCO."

Our Bright and Dark "Century" Sold Everywhere, and Used by Everybody.

THE GROWING DEMAND FOR BRIGHT, WESTERN CHEWING TOBACCO INDUCES US TO PACK IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR BRAND OF DARK CENTURY FOIL OUR BRIGHT, GOLDEN LEAF "CENTURY," TO CONSUMERS OF THE LIGHT GRADES TOBACCO, ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY THEM THAT IT IS THE FINEST MANUFACTURED.

Parties who have found Money in Century Tobacco.

W. S. Burgess, Norristown, $100.
George Parker, Pottsville, $50.
W. H. Naylor, Burlington, N. J.
Jacob Keyser, No. 832 South street, Philadelphia.
George H. Butler, No. 1126 Passyunk road.
A. C. Blake, Philadelphia.
De W. C. Wiggins, Eleventh and Christian streets.
T. D. Horn, Sixth and Germantown road.
S. L. Ward, Philadelphia.

Mondays. $100. $100. $100.

E. W. Fogg, No. 1711 Thompson st.
Charles Bechtel, Trenton, N. J.
John Starr, Jr., Camden, N. J.

Tuesdays. Two $20s. $50 Two $50.

C. H. Kretchmur, Juniper street.
Rich'd D. Wright, Second and Dock.
J. L. Alters, Germantown road.

Wednesdays. 5 20s. 5 20s. 5 20s. 5 20s.

E. A. DeHaven, Ninth and Race sts.
R. Lucius, Burlington, N. J.
Theo. Barker, No. 24 Dickinson st.

Thursdays. TEN 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s.

Chas. Yeager, No. 1217 Garden st.
John McQuillan, 916 Poplar street.
Julius Smith, No. 926 N. Sixth st.
J. Sargent Davis, Sixth Police Dist.

Fridays. 5s. 20 5s. 5s. 5s. 5s.

Samuel McBride, Seventeenth and Walnut streets.
R. H. Chipman, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
Wm. Bennett, 1876 Warnock street.

Saturdays. 5s. FIFTY 2s. 2 2. 2. 2. 2. Every Day. Every Day. Every Day.

A. Elwood, Chesnut and Thirteenth streets.
Jonas Knox, Roxboro, Pa.
Are packed in "Century Tobacco" One Hundred Dollars in United States notes.

We would be glad to receive the names of the finders of all or any of these notes, and present them with the Tobacco which accompanies the amount found—not so much for the purpose of publishing their names, but to satisfy ourselves that the money has in all cases reached the consumers.

P. & G. LORILLARD,

E. A. VAN SCHAICK,

SOLE AGENT.

11 21 thstu] No. 16 S. FRONT Street, Philada., Pa.

WANTS.

WANTED, BY A LARGE DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, a First-class SALESMAN. To an active, energetic man, who can control an extensive trade, a liberal salary will be given.

Address in confidence, with real name,

E. R. T.,

32 4 6t* At this Office.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,

JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,

VESTIBULE CURTAINS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED,

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Large Assortments, at Low and Popular Prices, of

LADIES' CLOAKS.

CHRISTMAS SHAWLS.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

OVERCOATINGS.

CASSIMERES.

CHRISTMAS DELAINES.

CHRISTMAS PRINTS.

CHRISTMAS PLAIDS.

FRENCH POPLINS.

FRENCH MERINOES.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

ROYAL BLANKETS.

FINE QUILTS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

CHRISTMAS LACES.

CHRISTMAS SCARFS.

COLLARS AND CUFFS. [9 7 stuth

PENNELL & CO.,

NO. 1017 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

MEN'S WEAR.

SATINETS.

62½ cts. 65 cts. 70 cts. 75 cts. 87½ cts. per yard.

CASSIMERE.

75 cts. 87 cts. $1·00. $1·50 per yard.

FLANNELS.

WHITE, RED, AND GREY FLANNELS.

25 cts. 28 cts. 31 cts. 35 cts. 37½ cts. 50 cts. 62½ cts. per yard.

MUSLINS.

WHITE AND BROWN SHIRTING AND SHEETING.

3 4, 10 cts. 4-4, 12½ cts. 4-4, 15 cts. 4-4, 16 cts. per yard.

4-4, 18 cts. 4-4, 20 cts. 4-4, 25 cts. per yard.

CALICOES.

ALL THE BEST MAKE OF CALICOES.

10 cts. 12½ cts. 14 cts. 15 cts. 16 cts. 17 cts. per yard.

TICKING.

12½ cts. 16 cts. 18 cts. 20 cts. 25 cts. 31 cts. 37½ cts. per yard.

BLANKETS.

	Per Pair.		Per Pair.
All Wool Blankets	$3·00	All-Wool Blankets	$4·50
" "	3·25	" "	5·00
" "	4·00	" "	6·00

Up to the finest made

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

	Apiece.		Apiece.
Marseilles Quilts	$3·50	Marseilles Quilts	$5·00
" "	4·00	" "	6·00
" "	4·50		

Up to the finest Prize Medal Quilts.

ALSO,

HONEY COMB, LANCASTER TRICKS, OTTOMAN, AND ALHAMBRA QUILTS.

A large assortment of Table Linens, and Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Shirting, Pillow Case, and Sheeting Linens.

A GREAT VARIETY OF WINDOW SHADES,

Persons would do well by giving the above stock an examination, having all been purchased for cash at the recent decline in goods. 12 5 thsm3t

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.

REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.

IMITATION " " 61 cents up.

" " " $1·00 up.

LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.

LACE TIDIES at a bargain.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.

4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

VEILS,

EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES,

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Girard Row, Philadelphia.

No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street. NO. 1101 CHESTNUT Street.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 22thsp

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.

CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.